Three Parts
14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,729. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NOT WITH TAMMANY MEN

State Democracy Not to Participate in Their Primaries.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SO DECIDES

John De Witt Warner Sees Nothing in Politics but a "Purse and a Club" and Favors Harmony with a "Revenue."

The State Democracy will have nothing to do with Tammany at the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention. This was decided very positively at last night's meeting of the State Democracy's Executive Committee, when the following resolution, which was offered by Col. Robert Grier Monroe, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy that the members of the organization shall not participate in the primaries conducted or overseen by Tammany Hall Inspectors or held under the auspices of Tammany Hall.

Col. Monroe made a speech in support of his resolution. He said that, in view of the resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee at its meeting last Thursday, it was proper that the State Democracy should express its views. The resolution referred to was as follows:

Resolved, That in order to enable all Democrats desiring to participate in the coming primaries to have ample opportunity therefor, it is hereby directed that at least five days' notice of such primaries shall be given. It is further resolved that the organizations in the Counties of New-York and Kings, which have heretofore been recognized as regular, shall permit all Democrats to vote at their primaries, whether they technically belong to their local organizations or not, and no primaries shall be regarded as regular where such privileges shall be denied.

Col. Monroe's resolution rejects this invitation. It was received with great applause. The State Democracy will not enter into any alliance of any kind with Tammany until it views the local situation as it will shape itself at close range, and then it will decide what to do.

Almost all the district leaders were at last night's meeting, including Thomas Costigan, H. De Forest Baldwin, William F. Grote, John Fennell, John E. Kelly, Thomas P. Keating, and John A. Henneberry. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild presided.

After Col. Monroe's resolution was disposed of, John Fennell offered a resolution providing that the Executive Committee should meet next Tuesday night and determine whether the organization should send delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 24. This was adopted.

There are some in the organization who doubt the wisdom even of trying to get into the convention at all. Next Tuesday night's meeting will be an interesting one.

The special sub-committee on organization which is looking into the affairs of the various districts reported progress last night. The Butler-Rubenstein contest for the control of the organization in the Twelfth Assembly District was referred to this sub-committee. This is the fight in which Sol Rubenstein is trying to get the district away from Frank J. Butler. Mr. Rubenstein, it might be added, is on the Tammany Hall list of inspectors for this year.

A most interesting outcome of last night's meeting was an interview which the reporters had with ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, who is Chairman of the sub-committee on organization. He was very frank in his views on the subject of harmony.

"There are but two things in politics," said Mr. Warner, "a purse and a club. By a purse I mean the power to give something—patronage, offices, and so on. By a club I mean the power to secure something by strength of numbers.

"We might go into every Democratic convention and repudiate everything done in it, and still, if any organization finds that we are strong enough to make trouble, it is willing to invite us to a seat in the holy of holies, and ask one it considers a good Democrat to get up and give his seat to us—that is, if anything is to be gained by it.

"There is no sentiment in politics. I do not say it would be a wise thing to repudiate the action of a Democratic convention, but what I have said is the plain fact about the matter.

"This talk about harmony is very well, but we all know that every one wants the best end of it. When men want you to do something for them, they are anxious for your assistance of course."

After some further talk on this general line, Mr. Warner was asked if it was to be understood that if harmony was secured to his way of thinking, he would be in favor of harmony:

"Certainly," he replied, "I am for harmony, if by harmony we can get more than we can without harmony. If we can get more without harmony, then I am not for it."

"Do you think that any effort will be made to bring about harmony in the Assembly and Senatorial nominations?" Mr. Warner was asked.

"I do not know as to that."

"If Tammany should send a committee to confer with your organization on the subject of harmony, what would be the result?"

"If Tammany proposed such a conference, of course we would receive them pleasantly. They are men of brains and they doubtless want to do the best they can. So do we. I cannot say what the result would be, however."

Mr. Warner indicated pretty plainly that the State Democracy would not take the initiative in bringing about a conference.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild declined to discuss the probable action of the Executive Committee on the question of sending delegates to the State Convention next Tuesday night.

Mr. Fairchild was asked whether he favored a union ticket this Fall.

"I am not prepared to express an opinion personally at present," said he, "as the time has not yet come."

"What is the sense of the organization regarding a union ticket?"

"If you mean a union with the Republicans," said Mr. Fairchild, "I can say that the sense of the meeting was in favor of it."

"And against a coalition with Tammany Hall?"

"Decidedly so," replied Mr. Fairchild.

While Mr. Warner was talking about harmony there was a great hubbub in one of the corners of the meeting room. It was caused by a crowd of men who were surrounding W. F. Grote, who is a member of the Sub-Committee on Organization. They were arguing the merits of the contest in the Twelfth Assembly District.

Mr. Rubenstein wants the leadership on account of the number of Hebrew votes in the district. Patrick Gavan was arguing for the Butler side of the controversy.

"Why," said Gavan, shouting at the top of his voice, "I can bring 500 men here to sign for us. All we want is justice."

At this Thomas Costigan, seated over on the other side of the room, remarked, "That's just what we don't want."

FALL IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Rates Decline About One-half a Cent—Tendency to Export Gold on the Wane—Commercial Bills Abundant.

There was a perceptible falling off in the demand for foreign bills of exchange yesterday, and the posted rates declined about one-half a cent.

The banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. was the first to reduce its posted rates from $4.90@$4.90½ to $4.89½@$4.90. With but little buying demand, sixty-day bills were actually sold at about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. higher than the posted rates.

The fear of further gold shipments has ceased to be potent as a Wall Street scare. While in all probability there will be some more gold exported within the next few days, trade conditions are such that the financial situation will not manifest much sensitiveness in consequence. The indicated determination of the bond syndicate to keep the gold reserve intact has allayed alarm in that direction.

Nesslage & Fuller withdrew $100,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to-day, and an unofficial announcement was made that the firm of Hoskier, Wood & Co. expected to ship $500,000. Should the price of sterling exchange decline still another fraction, however, the last-named firm may find it more profitable to settle its foreign obligations by means of bills of exchange than by sending the gold.

Commercial bills were more abundant yesterday, and certain Canadian banks were in the market as sellers of bankers' bills. The whole range of trading in bills, sterling, bankers', and commercial, was extremely dull. Foreign banking houses in this city think that this line of business will be more risk to-day or to-morrow, but they regard the tendency to ship gold as being on the wane.

Harmon & Handy took 100,000 ounces of silver yesterday for shipment.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Actual General Balance Nearly $180,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The official figures issued to-day show that the general Treasury balance stands at $181,534,897. This includes $2,376,277, disbursed on account of bonds and interest this month, which will not appear until the statement for August appears on Sept. 1.

Deducting these disbursements, the actual balance is found to be $179,158,620. This is the lowest figure reached since last March, when the Treasury began to receive the proceeds of the sale of bonds.

The balance of available funds in the Treasury is something less than $80,000,000, and this is necessarily divided among the several sub-Treasuries, and in designated depositories. Thus far there has been no necessity to transfer funds by telegraph from one point to another, in order to meet heavy drafts, as was done before the last bond issue, and Treasury officials do not believe they will be compelled to do so.

While it is true that receipts from customs duties are likely to be lighter for a time than they have been, owing to the fact that the heavy Fall importations are generally in, confidence is felt by the department officials that the revenues will be sufficient to meet expenditures. Certainly this will be the case, in their opinion, when the importations of Spring goods begin to arrive in the near future. In the meantime the balance will be kept well up to its present figure.

OVEREXERTION KILLED A SWIMMER

Dr. Walker of Philadelphia, Caught in the Undertow, Dies of Heart Failure.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 21.—Dr. James W. H. Walker, a young practicing physician of 1,989 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, lost his life in the surf at Wildwood, while bathing last evening. Dr. Walker came to Wildwood from Philadelphia last Monday. He and a friend swam out too far and were caught in the undertow.

In his efforts to regain the beach, Dr. Walker became unconscious. He was brought to the shore by his friend, and Keeper Frank Downes of the Holly Beach Life-Saving Station worked over him for half an hour, trying to revive him. He was unsuccessful and Coroner Julius Way was summoned.

Coroner Way visited Wildwood and granted a permit for the removal of Dr. Walker's body. Dr. Wilson stated that Dr. Walker's death had been caused directly by heart failure from his overexertions while trying to save himself from being drowned. The body of Dr. Walker was removed to his home last night.

ACCIDENT TO WILLIAM R. ALLING

Thrown from a Wagon in Newark and Seriously Injured.

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—William R. Alling, one of the largest jewelers in the East, was thrown from his buggy while driving on Sussex Avenue, Newark, last night, and his injuries may prove fatal. Mr. Alling, who is sixty years old, drove a very fast horse. While he was returning home about 7 o'clock the reins became tangled in the harness.

This frightened the animal and the driver lost control of him. When passing in front of ex-Commissioner Harlan's house Mr. Alling was thrown from his vehicle with great force, his scalp being torn, his face cut and bruised, and his body injured internally.

Mr. Harlan, with others, carried the injured man to a carriage and took him to St. Michael's Hospital. The hospital people sent for Dr. Charles Young, Mr. Alling's family physician. It is impossible to tell whether the injured man will die. He lives at 374 Broad Street, and is the head of the manufacturing house bearing his name.

Pennsylvania Reserves in Action.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—The small steamer Riverside last night took a party from here to Augustine Pier, where the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves are in camp. At midnight she started to return. A safety valve blew out, and the boat was stopped. The Riverside was a quarter of a mile from the pier at the time. The mate was taken ashore in a rowboat, and the officer in charge of the camp called out the reserves.

Three cutters were manned and sent to the rescue. The forty-seven passengers, including several women, were soon landed by the reserves, and they examined the hold for the rest of the night. By 6 o'clock this morning the Riverside was repaired and made her return to this city. The reserves were asleep when called out, but they responded promptly. There was little excitement on the boat, as at no time was there any danger.

Supreme Justices Reassigned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Owing to the death of Mr. Justice Jackson it became necessary to make a rearrangement of the assignment of Justices of the Supreme Court to the several circuits. This has been done by Chief Justice Fuller, and to-day it was received at the office of the Clerk of the court. The following are the assignments:

First Circuit—Justice Gray; Second—Justice Brown; Third—Justice Shiras; Fourth—Chief Justice Fuller; Fifth—Justice White; Sixth—Justice Brown; Seventh—Justice Harlan; Eighth—Justice Brewer; Ninth—Justice Field.

The office of the Clerk of the court was closed to-day in respect for the late Associate Justice Strong, retired, whose funeral took place at Reading, Penn.

Boy's Eyes Eaten by Acid.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 21.—Charles Atkinson, aged eight years, is in the Cooper Hospital, his eyes being nearly burned out with acid. One eye is very badly eaten. Frank Schuck, a clerk in Shuster's grocery, is under bail, awaiting the action of the court, charged with having inflicted young Atkinson's injuries.

Young Atkinson went into Shuster's store to make some purchases. The boy was waited on by Schuck, and he and Atkinson started fooling. Schuck, in a joke, picked up a glass containing what he supposed to be water, and threw it into young Atkinson's face. It turned out to be acid that was in the glass.

DEFENDER'S HULL INJURED

Thought to Have Been Seriously Strained in Tuesday's Race.

GONE TO BRISTOL FOR REPAIRS

A New and Stouter Mast to be Substituted for the Present One—Record of Her Break-Downs.

That something more serious than the slacking of the main rigging has happened to the Defender is the opinion of all yachtsmen who saw her race with the Vigilant on Tuesday. The statement that she was withdrawn from the race because she was in danger of losing her mast is probably true, as far as it goes, but something of a more serious nature is necessary to cause those who know the secret to be so downcast and for the haste with which the yacht was hurried off to Bristol.

In Tuesday's race at the outer mark it looked very much as though the Defender was wild. Several attempts were made to jibe her, and then it was decided to ease off her boom as she was.

When the second round was ordered it was absolutely necessary to jibe over in order to haul on the wind. The light sails were taken in and the crew took hold of the main sheet and began to turn it in. The wheel was put over, but again the yacht ran wild, and refused to answer her helm. At last, when she was under control, the boom went over so hard that the yacht got a severe knock-down. The strain on the mast must have been terrible, and it is then that the damage was done to the mast-head that caused the band to set down and the rigging to slack up.

If so much damage was done to the mast-head, it is only natural to suppose that the boat was considerably strained around the mast step, and any strain there would be considerably aggravated by the yacht's laboring in a heavy seaway with the standing rigging all slack.

The Defender is a very lightly constructed boat. Every possible pound has been saved in the material used in her make-up. The frames are of the lightest that could be consistently used, and it is possible that Mr. Herreshoff has fined things down a little too much. Before the yacht was launched a story was current that she had buckled. This the Herreshoffs strenuously denied, but just at that time the aluminium deck beams had to be strengthened with steel straps, which certainly showed a weakness.

The Defender, when she touched on the sandbar at Newport, fetched up so hard that many thought she must be strained. It is possible that something was started then, and that in the race on Tuesday this weak spot showed itself. Just what the extent of the damage is is probably only known to "Nat" Herreshoff, and he will never tell.

The Defender left her moorings off New-Rochelle at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Bristol, R. I. She was under a reefed mainsail and jib. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin and Herbert C. Leeds were on board. Mr. Iselin declined to talk about the yacht. Capt. Haff looked glum, and no one on board appeared to be in good spirits. Before sailing Capt. Haff declined to give any information except to say that the yacht would remain at Bristol until next Sunday.

While at Bristol the yacht will have a new mast. Those on board say the old mast showed signs of weakness, and so a new one an inch larger in diameter than the present stick, or 23 inches, will be put in.

The career of the Defender so far has been a disappointing one. She has broken down now three times. The first time her steering gear became deranged. This was on the run from Huntington to New-London. The wind was strong, and the strain on the new-fangled gear caused it to choke.

The second breakdown was in the Goelet Cup race. The wind had been a good club topsail breeze, but it was freshening considerably, and a little extra puff snapped the gaff. The third mishap was on Tuesday in a fairly stiff breeze. All these tend to show that the Defender is not a reliable boat in anything but light weather. A breakdown in a race must not be regarded as ill luck. Just as much skill and judgment has to be shown in preparing a yacht for a race as in sailing the yacht, and if the boat breaks down continually those in charge must be held responsible for bad judgment in using spars and rigging too light or sails too large. It is just as much an error of judgment as overstanding a mark. This is what all the best yachtsmen say.

The Vigilant has been remarkably free from accidents this year. In only one race—the run from New-London to Newport—did anything of a serious nature happen. Then her mainsail split. The fine condition of the yacht reflects great credit on Mr. E. A. Willard and Capt. Charles Barr.

It is probable that the next trial race will be sailed next Tuesday. That is, if the Defender's damage has been repaired by that time. It is to be hoped that the yacht may be given another thorough test in a good hard blow.

VALKYRIE DRY-DOCKED.

The English Yacht Greatly Admired at the Erie Basin.

The Valkyrie was put on the big dry dock in the Erie Basin early yesterday morning. The water was pumped out by 9 o'clock, and then all day long thousands admired and criticised George L. Watson's latest creation.

The Valkyrie is a Watson boat all over. She looked to be an enlarged and widened Valkyrie II. She has the bow, entrance, and form of water line of Valkyrie II., differing only in having more beam. Her midship section is shoaler. Her under-water body is not very large, and it is doubtful if her displacement exceeds 155 tons. She has easy lines. Her bilge, while being fairly full, impresses one more, due to her hollow garboards. Her bilge is by no means what one would call a slack bilge.

The yacht's overhangs are very long, particularly the overhang aft, and she must be 128 feet on the deck. The midship section has a round, full, easy side to it. It measures about 26 feet at the waterline. From this point the line is brought down, giving an easy curve, yet powerful shape to the bilge. It is a section showing great stability of form, and will offer great resistance to heeling.

The yacht draws between 19 feet 6 inches and 20 feet, the greatest draught being at the stern post. She has, it would appear, about 75 tons of lead on her keel. It is not bulb shaped, like the Defender's, but straight up and down. At the top this lead has considerable rake, being 8 to 10 feet higher at the forward end than aft. The top measures about 33 feet, while the length on the bottom is about 20 feet. There is a drop of about 18 inches from the forward end to the sternpost on the bottom of the lead.

The rake of the stern post is about 25 degrees, while the rake of the stern post on the Defender is about 40 degrees. The rud-

Continued on Page 2.

UNION PACIFIC FAST TRAIN ROBBED

Bandits Flag the Engine and Blow Open the Express Car and Safe—Passengers Were Unmolested.

GOTHENBURG, Neb., Aug. 21.—The Union Pacific train No. 8, the east-bound overland flier, arrived here at 3:10 this morning with the passengers in a state of great excitement the express car shattered by dynamite, and riddled with bullets, and the trainmen badly scared. The train was stopped and robbed by bandits in a cut half way between Brady's Island and this place at 1 o'clock this morning. The train was delayed about two hours.

The robbers flagged the train. When it stopped they cut off the engine and ordered the engineer to accompany them to the express car. He was ordered to open the car with a crowbar, but failed. The robbers then exploded several dynamite cartridges against the car door, blowing it open and reducing the express messenger to submission. The safe was also blown open and its contents taken. It is not known what booty was secured.

The robbers, when they took the engineer from the engine, left the fireman on board unguarded. He took advantage of his liberty to pull open the throttle, and started for this place as fast as the engine would go. When the bandits saw the locomotive disappearing they realized that assistance would soon be on hand, and they hurried along with their work, which was not so thorough as it otherwise would have been. They undoubtedly overlooked much valuable express matter.

Upon the arrival of the fireman with the engine at this point a posse was hastily organized, and returned to the scene of the robbery. The road agents had disappeared, and the train was brought into Gothenburg, leaving the posse to wait for daylight before taking up the trail of the robbers. It is believed they are few in number, as they would not otherwise have left the fireman unguarded. Aside from scaring the passengers by volleys of pistol shots, no one on the train was hurt or molested.

The express messenger refused to make any statement as to the extent of the robbery, and the train men know nothing. The posse which is in pursuit of the robbers is well armed and thoroughly acquainted with the country, and it is considered certain that the bandits will be captured or killed during the next four hours. The train proceeded eastward at 4 o'clock.

Hunting for the Michigan Bandits.

NEW-RICHMOND, Mich., Aug. 21.—The Sheriff and his posse, together with railroad detectives, are on the trail of the five robbers who held up the Chicago and West Michigan train near Fennville last night. They have tracked them four miles toward Allegan. The entire county has been aroused, and posses are out in every direction. A new brass lantern, which was used in flagging the train, was found this morning near the scene of the hold-up. Section men also found a revolver with a clot of blood on the barrel. The railroad officials offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers, and Allegan County officials also offer a reward.

Brakeman Timothy Murphy, who was shot by the train robbers, is not badly wounded. The bullet struck a rib and glanced off, inflicting only a slight flesh wound.

CLERGYMAN DEAD ON THE TRACK

The Rev. George Hebbard Found on the West Shore Road—Fell from a Train, It Is Thought.

The body of a man found on the track of the West Shore Railroad at Little Ferry, N. J., early yesterday, was identified as that of the Rev. George Hebbard of this city.

Investigation by Mr. Hebbard's friends has led them to believe that he fell off the New-York, Ontario and Western train, from Ellenville, N. Y., which arrived at Weehawken on Tuesday night at 10:35. Mr. Hebbard had written to A. Collett, a friend in West Eleventh Street, informing him that he would spend Tuesday night at his house.

Mr. Collett and Mr. Hebbard had made the journey between Ellenville and Weehawken before, and it had been their habit to remain for most of the journey in the smoking car. It is supposed that Mr. Hebbard fell from the train in passing from one car to the other, either while leaning over the rail or by the lurch of the car. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment in East Twenty-third Street, this city, yesterday.

Mr. Hebbard was pastor of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Hudson Street, up to July 1 last. He lived at the rectory, at 477 Hudson Street, until July 15, when he took his family, which consisted of his wife and three children, to Cragsmoor, near Ellenville, N. Y. Mr. Hebbard then went to assist the Brothers of Nazareth at Verbank, Ulster County, N. Y., who are engaged in church work at the Priory Farm, which is a home for boys and convalescents provided by Gen. de Peyster.

The Rev. Mr. Hebbard was born in Canada about forty-seven years ago. He came North from the South, and before taking charge of St. Luke's Church he was a curate of St. John's Church, on Varick Street, under the Vicar, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown. He took charge of St. Luke's Church in October, 1893. A short time ago he received a call from St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, at 57 West Forty-sixth Street, and was to have begun his work there as assistant pastor on Sept. 1 next.

KENNEY DEFENDS LOUIS STERN

One of Delaware's Ablest Lawyers Against the Kissingen Sentence.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—A private cablegram received in this city announces that Gen. R. R. Kenney of Dover, who is now in Germany, has been retained as counsel by Louis Stern of Stern Brothers, New-York, who was recently arrested and incarcerated for an alleged insult to Baron von Thuengen of Kissingen.

The cablegram adds that Gen. Kenney appeared before the American Consul at Kissingen in Mr. Stern's behalf, Monday. Gen. Kenney is one of the ablest lawyers in Delaware. He was Executive Commissioner of the World's Fair for Delaware, and is a prominent Democrat.

New Officers at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 21—Headquarters were lively to-day, when nearly a dozen new officers reported for duty to Col. O. K. Ernst, the Superintendent. The first to arrive was Lieut. E. D. Casatt, accompanied by Mrs. Casatt. Mr. and Mrs. Casatt are stopping at the hotel. Major Davis, who will relieve Col. John M. Clons as Professor of Law, is also at the post. The other officers detailed here who reported to-day are Lieuts. Reeve, Rice, Darmitt, Hazzard, Shunk, and Price. The officers relieved are Col. Clons, Lieut. Barney, Capt. E. D. Smith, Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, Lieut. Dunning, Lieut. Hirst, Lieut. Cameron, and Lieut. Carson.

Seven Minutes' Speaking Cost $7.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—At the yearly meeting of Friends here yesterday Edward R. Walton, formerly a missionary among the Indians, offered to pay $5 if the meeting would give him five minutes' time to make a speech. The meeting closed the bargain and Walton began his dollar-a-minute discourse. At the end of the five minutes paid for the clerk called a halt. As he was in the middle of a story Mr. Walton thought a minute, then deliberately marched to the clerk's desk, laid down $2 more, and finished his story in the seven minutes paid for.

Internal Revenue Collectors to Dine.

Internal-Revenue Collector John A. Sullivan of the First District will entertain Internal Revenue Collectors Grosse of this city, Kelly of Brooklyn, Fleckenstein of Rochester, Donovan of Syracuse, and Pratt of Albany, at dinner at the Democratic Club to-night.

Not City Vigilance League Members.

Augustus W. Abbott, Secretary of the City Vigilance League, denies that the four youths who represented themselves as members of the league and prosecuted saloon keepers are in any way connected with his society.

REPUBLICAN COLOR LINE

The James G. Blaine Club Blackballs Edward S. Flow.

WARNINGS AND PROTESTS UNHEEDED

John E. Milholland, Assemblymen Pavey, and Job E. Hedges Plead for the Candidate—Twenty Votes Against.

Edward S. Flow, colored, a delegate to the Republican County Committee from the old Eleventh Assembly District, was blackballed by the James G. Blaine Republican Club of the new Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night. This is the club that has been controlled by the Mayor's Secretary, Job E. Hedges. Mr. Hedges spoke in favor of Flow's admission.

After the meeting, which was held in the clubhouse in West Twenty-fourth Street, was over, the Hedges people and the anti-Hedges people were each claiming that the other side did the blackballing. At all events, this Republican club drew the color line on Flow, and gave him 20 black balls, just double the number necessary to keep him out.

Sixty-five votes were cast, and 45 were for Flow and 20 against him.

The question of Flow's membership came up immediately after roll-call. According to the constitution, as read, there was nothing against the admission of Mr. Flow, because of his color. Assemblyman Pavey made a strong plea for Flow.

"We have to-night a difficult matter to wrestle with," he said. "We are in a position which has been forced upon us. We are placed before the city, the State, and the Nation in the position of rejecting a Republican because of his color if we reject him. I trust we will not do so. We will not be able to evade the political responsibility of such rejection.

"Do you want it to go out from one end of the country to the other that a Republican club bearing the name of James G. Blaine discriminated against an enrolled Republican because of color?" [Cries of "No! No!"]

"Then elect Mr. Flow."

James N. Auten, a member of the Republican County Committee for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, said that originally the names of these colored men had been proposed for membership. Two were forced out, he said, but the other had stamina and stayed.

"Let this club decide to-night," added Mr. Auten, "that there is no color line in the Blaine Republican Club."

A motion to suspend the balloting in Flow's case was lost, and John E. Milholland then spoke. The Chairman told him that the Blaine Republican Club was a social Republican club. A voice said: "The 'social' was stricken out some time ago."

"Well, this is, at all events, a Republican club," said Mr. Milholland, "and if you reject Mr. Flow at the price of putting this club in the position of antagonizing the colored man, you pay a frightful price indeed. The Union League Club three years ago drew the creed line, and the whole country learned of it, and that powerful club was hauled up at Louisville at the meeting of the Republican clubs. Do not forget that the Republican Party is the party of no race, creed, nor color."

Assemblyman Pavey's motion that the Secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Flow was declared out of order.

Mr. Morton said he had no prejudice against the colored man "The election of Flow," he added, "would mean a precedent. If he is admitted you are foreclosed against voting against any man's admission to this club on account of his color." [Voice, "You'll take his vote every time."]

"I have heard things against Mr. Flow that would prompt me, I dare say, not to vote for him."

Job E. Hedges was the last speaker.

"This club does not object to any enrolled Republican," he said. "That is the only test of a man's admission to the Blaine Club. I believe that this club would not and will not draw the color line. The committee of five appointed by you to investigate the matter has said so. I feel that the Blaine Club will vote, not on the color question, but simply on the question of manly integrity."

Mr. Morton's motion that Mr. Flow's candidacy be referred back to the Committee on Admissions, with power to interview the five objectors to him, was howled down amid cries of "No. Let the five step forward."

After the vote had been counted it was claimed by two men that the ballots had become mixed. The claim was declared groundless by the Chairman, who then announced the vote.

Committeeman Austen shouted: "This is a fine Republican club."

M. J. McCann announced that at the next regular meeting he would move to amend the constitution so as to drop initiation fees, and to make the election district leaders a board of trustees of the Blaine Club, and, with ten men additional, they are to constitute the Executive Committee.

"Several of the leaders are colored," added McCann. "That will bring them in the club."

J. A. Smith, a colored election district leader, who waited outside for the result, said the Blaine Club's action last night meant the loss of 900 colored votes.

Arrested the Whole Salvation Army.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 21.—The whole local Salvation Army, including the visiting Brigadier, W. W. Winchell of Milwaukee, was arrested by the police last night. Its members were notified by the Chief of Police that no more blockading of streets would be permitted. The army paid no heed to the warning, but planned a great demonstration in honor of Brigadier Winchell. A policeman seized him in the midst of a prayer and other officers took his ten associates to the jail. The women were released, but the men were placed behind the bars.

Mayor May Have a Padded Suit.

Mayor Strong is still determined to umpire the baseball game between the Mayor and Common Council of Yonkers and the Mayor and Common Council of Mount Vernon, to be played at the Polo Grounds Sept. 2. The report reached the City Hall yesterday that the Mayor of Yonkers was having a padded suit made for the use of Mayor Strong on that day.

"I haven't heard about that," said Mayor Strong. "I am going to umpire the game, and perhaps I will need it."

James I. Demarest Very Ill.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 21.—James I. Demarest, an old and well-known resident of Hillsdale, was stricken with paralysis last night while digging potatoes in his garden. Mr. Demarest, who is eighty years of age, was in the commission business in New-York until a few years ago, when he retired with a comfortable fortune. He suffered from a stroke of paralysis some time ago, and it is thought that his present attack will prove fatal.

Fire on the Bijou Theatre Roof.

Fire was discovered on the roof of the Bijou Theatre, at 1,237 Broadway, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was caused by the overflowing of some hot pitch from a boiler used by workmen who were repairing the roof. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT AT COLON

Awaiting Orders of Gen. Casabianca, Who Is Inspecting the Forces of the Isthmus of Panama.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

COLON, via Galveston, Aug. 21.—The Colombian gunboat La Popa, Capt. Gonzalez, arrived here this morning.

The vessel is to remain here awaiting orders of Gen. Casabianca, who is inspecting the forces of the Isthmus of Panama.

FOR PAYMENT OF THE MORA CLAIM

Spain's Official Gazette Publishes a Decree Authorizing the Opening of an Appropriation.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree authorizing the opening of an appropriation for the payment of the Mora claim.

DITCHED A FEW FEET FROM DEATH

Draw-Tender Kenna Saved a Long Island Train from Plunging Into Flushing Creek.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 21.—An express train, consisting of locomotive No. 75, one baggage car, and one coach, left Main Street station for Long Island City at 1:11 this afternoon. The train was in charge of Conductor David Williams. The engineer was Gus Ransford, and with him was a fireman named Schellinger. The drawbridge over Flushing Creek is not much over half a mile from the Main Street station.

When the train left the station the draw was open to allow the tug Escort, with three barges in tow, to pass down the creek. Every time the draw is opened the two blocks on either side of the bridge are closed and this was done properly to-day. The express came thundering along, however, and ran right past the first block. Engineer Ransford had not seen the first danger signal and did not see the second one in time to stop his train.

The air brakes were applied and the engine reversed, but it was too late. The train with its load of human freight was rushing toward the open draw and in five seconds more would have plunged into the creek.

The bridge-tender, William Kenna, saw the locomotive rushing toward destruction. Quick as a flash the thought struck him to derail the engine and throw it into the meadows. He ran to the switch and threw it open, not a moment too soon.

The locomotive left the rails, ploughed along the embankment for several yards, and finally stopped within six feet of the bridge-tender's shanty, and within a few yards of the bridge.

When it was seen that an accident was unavoidable the fireman jumped, but Engineer Ransford stuck to his lever. The locomotive did not topple over. It lies now half on its side, partly buried in the sand and gravel embankment. The forward trucks of the tender also ran off, but the baggage car and coach which contained about twenty passengers remained on the track.

The passengers were badly shaken, but no one was injured. Travel was resumed after a few hours over a track laid around the wreck.

DR. HENRY SLEEPER SERIOUSLY INJURED

Elizabethport Rector Thrown from His Bicycle—His Ribs Fractured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Sleeper, the popular rector of Grace Episcopal Church, in Elizabethport, who is an enthusiastic cyclist, was very seriously hurt to-night in a collision with a road wagon on the Newark and Elizabeth Boulevard.

Dr. Sleeper was passing under the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge. In trying to avoid a horse which was being driven rapidly toward him he ran in front of a vehicle coming from the opposite direction. He was knocked from his machine, his bicycle was smashed, and the wheels of the road wagon passed over his body, fracturing two ribs, badly bruising his arm, and injuring one of his lungs.

He was picked up insensible and taken to his home, where a physician found him to be suffering much from shock and internal injury, how serious could not be determined.

Dr. Sleeper has been several years rector of Grace Church, which by his exertions has been made one of the most prosperous Episcopal parishes in Elizabeth. He is thirty-seven years old and has a wife and two children.

NEW PHASE OF KANSAS PROHIBITION

A Chief of Police Constructively Imprisoned for Contempt.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 21.—The confinement in the county jail of Chief of Police Massey of Wichita on a warrant for contempt issued by Justice of the Peace Jones puts a new and peculiar phase on the prohibition war in this State.

Chief of Police Massey had seized the liquors belonging to a saloon running under the guise of a "club." The owner of the liquors obtained a writ of replevin, which Massey refused to recognize or acknowledge. He was then arrested and taken before the Justice of the Peace for contempt, and this afternoon was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Massey, though constructively in jail, is attending to his duties as Chief of Police. An application has been made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Much interest is manifested, as the general opinion among attorneys is that, should the application be refused and the Justice be sustained, it ends prohibition in Kansas.

This particular point of the right of seizure has never before been raised.

Dead or Married—Which?

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Topeka, announces that Gen. Fry of Commonweal fame, was killed by the cars in that city to-day. Gen. Louis C. Fry, the only genuine Commonweal leader, is in this city, alive. He was wedded to-day to Mrs. Jennie Guthrie, a handsome widow, who is a successful book canvasser. Mrs. Fry has one child and the General was a childless widower. He is now a paid lecturer for the Socialistic-Labor Party, and has made some headway in local politics.

Declines a Brooklyn Call.

The Rev. Charles M. Southgate, pastor of Pilgrim Church, Worcester, Mass., has decided not to accept the call to the Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn. He has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Auburndale, Mass.

Fainted in the Courtroom.

Assistant District Attorney Oliver was suddenly taken ill in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and was removed to the Judge's room, where he fainted. An ambulance call was sent out, and the doctor who came soon had Mr. Oliver able to go home.

Senator Harris Ill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—I. G. Harris, the venerable Senator from Tennessee, was taken ill at his residence in this city last night, and for a time was in a serious condition. To-day his physician reports him improved, and, in his opinion, out of danger.

Minnie Williams Not in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—The members of the Providence detective force are inclined to regard the telegram sent from Providence by "Minnie R. Williams" as a joke. They have no knowledge that any such person has ever been in Providence.

STRONG FOR SOUND MONEY

Free Silver Routed in the Ohio Democratic Convention.

CAMPBELL SELECTED FOR GOVERNOR

President Cleveland Warmly Commended in the Speeches and Resolutions—Senator Brice Acts as Chairman.

Governor—JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Butler County.
Lieutenant Governor—J. B. PEASLEE of Hamilton County.
Supreme Judge—WILLIAM T. MOONEY of Auglaize County.
Auditor—JAMES T. KNOTT of Richland County.
Treasurer—W. T. SHOBER of Gallia County.
Attorney General—GEORGE A. FAIRBANKS of Franklin County.
Member Board of Works—H. B. HEFFER of Tuscarawas County.
Clerk of Supreme Court—J. W. CRUIKSHANK of Miami County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 21.—"Sound money" is the watchword of the Ohio Democracy this year. The advocates of free-silver coinage were overwhelmed in the State Convention to-day, being scarcely able to muster a total vote equal to the majority against them.

It has been evident for some time that the sound-money men would be in the majority in the convention, but no one dared to predict that the majority would be so large. The big free-silver delegation from Cuyahoga County was seated, but even with this accession of strength the 16 to 1 people could only muster 270 votes against 525, showing a sound-money majority of 255. The platform as adopted is as follows:

The Democratic Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, points with satisfaction and pride to the wisdom of action of that party in the last two years, and the results accomplished according to its promises, to wit: The repeal of the Republican legislation known as the Sherman law, the un-American Federal election law, and the McKinley law, from which repeals has resulted a returning prosperity to the country to such an extent that even the Republicans are pledged to recognize the same.

We congratulate President Cleveland that his efforts in favor of the repeal of these vicious laws and the upholding of the credit of the country have been successful.

We congratulate our Senator, Calvin S. Brice, for the earnest and effective support he has given to the President in these matters.

When we consider the facts that the Democratic Party received from the Republicans in 1892 a bankrupt Treasury, that it inherited from them the vicious currency and tariff laws which had prepared and finally produced the panic of 1893, we insist that it is entitled to the thanks of the people for the courage with which it has attacked and repealed these laws.

We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the last National Democratic Convention:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safe legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with, and redeemed in, such coin."

We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and the laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

We call the attention of the people to the methods and practices of "bossism," by which the Republican Party in this State has been managed in the last few years, and, for examples, point to its misery in Hamilton County,

a National convention, and a deliverance from that body.

I come to urge that declaration for free coinage would be foolish, because it would be an impotent and idle declaration. It would separate us from the National Democracy. It would drive from our support thousands, hundreds of thousands of men who otherwise would act with us. A declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver—16 to 1—made by this convention would have no practical effect, and it would mean an abandonment and disclaimer on the splendid results of your Democratic administration.

You and I have possibly differed from Mr. Cleveland at some time and in some things, as it was our right, our privilege, our duty, to do—if we were conscientious in doing so; but taking him all in all, he is the greatest statesman and party leader of his time. His democracy, his honesty, his integrity, and his continued attention to business, which constitute genius, have never been excelled, and, in my opinion, Democratic success in 1892 was largely due—as Democratic success in 1896 will also be largely due—to the character of our Democratic President, and to the high plane on which he has sought to place his party and his Administration.

Do not understand me as suggesting the candidacy of President Cleveland for re-election. No such question is now before us. You have heard the Republican war cry. Their statement that, while both the tariff and silver question will be discussed, neither will be the issue in the sense of obscuring other questions; that the great paramout issue upon which the battles of both this year and next will be fought will be the record of the Democratic Party under President Cleveland; that the question will be whether it is to be indorsed and its policy continued, or whether it shall be repudiated and its policy ended.

We accept this, and on it will make our contest, and of the final judgment of the American people there can be no doubt. The American people will, in the end, stand by us for home rule, that is to say, no interference by the National Government with the elections of the people; for sound tariff, that is to say, a tariff only made for sufficient revenue to carry on the Government economically administered; and for sound money, that is to say, a currency of which all dollars, whether paper or silver or gold, shall be interchangeable and equally good for their nominal par in the hands of every man everywhere, and the Democratic Party will be assured of a triumphant future.

The references of the Senator to the money question were loudly applauded, and equal entnusiasm was manifested when the speaker pronounced his eulogy upon President Cleveland.

Just as soon as he had concluded, the report of the Committee on Credentials was called for. In the Butler County contest the report favored the seating of the contesting delegation headed by James E. Campbell, and of the contesting delegation from Cuyahoga County, (Cleveland.) A minority report in favor of the regular delegation from Cleveland was presented amid mingled cheers, groans, and hisses by Phil Crowe of Hardin. In the Springfield contest the majority report was against the seating of the delegation headed by J. H. Thomas, who was Brice's competitor for the Senatorship six years ago. A minority report was also presented in the interest of the Thomas faction, and a flow of argument pro and con was inaugurated.

A roll call by counties was ordered on the question of seating the Cleveland delegation that had been ousted by the Committee on Credentials, and which stood for silver. The ballot resulted: Yeas, 361; nays, 339, and the result was received with great cheering. The convention refused to seat the Thomas delegation from Clarke County, by a decisive vote.

Frank Hurd, the free-trade apostle of Toledo, then presented the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions.

A minority report, signed by two of the twenty-one members of the committee, was as follows.

We demand the immediate restoration of the law providing for the free coinage and legal tender of both gold and silver coins without discrimination against either metal, as provided in the Constitution, and without awaiting the assent of England or any other foreign nation.

Twenty minutes only was conceded to each side for argument. Ex-Senator Patrick led for silver. L. A. Russell of Cleveland also spoke for silver, while Frank Hurd spoke briefly for sound money. He insisted that an Ohio Democratic convention had no right to change the declaration of the National Convention of the party, and he denied the right of the convention to change the obligation and the duty that rested upon the conscience of honest Democrats to support the National platform. If they wanted to change that duty and to enforce their sentiments, let them go to the next National Convention. R. D. Marshall of Dayton spoke afterward for harmony, and a roll call was demanded on the adoption of the minority report.

The vote for the silver amendment to the platform was: Yeas, 270; nays, 525; majority for sound money, 255. The platform was then adopted without a division.

Little time was consumed in making up a ticket. Ex-Gov. Campbell had again this morning said he could not be a candidate for Governor, but the convention gave no heed to his wishes, and as soon as the platform had been adopted the convention rose in a body and, with scarcely the formality of a motion, nominated him.

Mr. Campbell accepted the nomination in a few words, saying that a good soldier should neither falter nor fail. He would promise that he would not falter. It was for the Democracy to say whether he should fail.

J. B. Peaslee of Hamilton County was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor without a word being said in his behalf. Other nominations, all by acclamation, were: Judge Supreme Court—William T. Mooney of Auglaise; State Auditor—James W. Knott of Mansfield; State Treasurer—E. T. Shober of Gallia; Attorney General—George A. Fairbanks of Franklin; Member Board Public Works—H. P. Heffer of Tuscarawas County; Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. C. Sprulkshank of Miami.

The convention adopted the rooster as an emblem, and at 2:40 o'clock adjourned sine die.

TILLMANITES CARRY EVERYTHING.

Republicans and Conservatives in a Hopeless Minority in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21.—The general election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which will meet Sept. 10, was held in this State yesterday.

As a general thing the tickets nominated in the several counties by the Democratic primaries, held two weeks ago, were voted for in this election by the white people. In five or six counties the negroes put out tickets, some of them solid black, others with some white Republicans on them, and still others with part anti-Tillman Democrats. The strongest showing they made in any county was in Richland, of which this city is the county seat. Here the straightouts, or anti-Tillman Democrats, did not vote generally, and the result is close, although the white ticket will win.

In Sumter County the anti-Tillmanites and Conservative reformers ran a ticket in opposition to the Tillmanites nominated at the primary, and snowed them under. In several other counties, the anti-Tillmanites put out tickets at the eleventh hour, and, being unorganized, were defeated.

In many counties of the State the reformers and Conservatives were both represented on the regular ticket, and there was no opposition.

The results of the election will be that about two-thirds of the convention will be composed of reformers or Tillmanites, and that from Georgetown and Beaufort Counties there will be two or three Republicans.

WANTS HURST TO WITHDRAW.

Gov. Brown Attacks the Head of the Maryland Ticket.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—Gov. Frank Brown said to-day: "In my opinion Mr. Hurst should withdraw from the contest for Governor and the Democratic State Convention should be called to make another nomination. The situation is critical, and unless something is done, the jig will be up with the Democratic State ticket." He says that if Mr. Hurst does not do this he is afraid the result of the election will be disastrous.

Gov. Brown added: "Gorman and Rasin made a colossal mistake in compelling the convention to act as it did."

At the same time an interview with ex-Gov. Jackson, Gov. Brown's predecessor, is published, and in it the ex-Governor calls Gorman's nomination of Hurst "a grave political blunder," and says the present condition is unquestionably "a revolt against party leaders and a protest against bossism." He expresses no hope of the Democrats carrying the State.

POPULISTS OPPOSE FREE COINAGE.

The People's Party of Maryland Puts a Ticket in the Field.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—About fifty Populists met in this city to-day and held the Maryland State Convention of the People's Party. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Henry T Newton of Caroline County; for Attorney General—B. W. Morett of Calvert County; for Controller—S. H. Gibson of Somerset County.

When the Resolutions Committee reported, indorsing the Omaha platform and opposing the free coinage of silver, there was trouble. The Dunning faction wanted a free coinage plank in order to secure the Socialistic-Labor vote. The convention adopted the report of the committee and the Dunning faction left the hall in disgust.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

AMERICANS KISS THE BLARNEY STONE

A Chicagoan and His Daughter Accomplish the Difficult Feat.

Dublin (Ireland) Letter to The New-Haven Register.

In the party of Americans that made the trip to Blarney Castle this day was a handsome young Chicago girl. There was also a Chicago dentist in the party. The drive to the castle was delightful. It was through a magnificent country. And the road—well, every tourist from the United States goes into ecstasy over the roads of Ireland. The roads are simply perfect. Little wonder that hundreds of Americans are this year making the tour of Ireland and European countries on bicycles. You meet them everywhere on the smooth, hard, dustless highways of the Emerald Isle.

The region of the castle is a romantic spot. The castle itself is an old ruin. You ascend to the top of it, and obtain an entrancing view of the country for miles about. The green fields stretch away in the distance, dotted here and there on the side of a little hill, perhaps, with what they all term the Irish cabin. The luxuriant growth of the shade trees is remarkable.

The Chicago dentist was the first to try to give a smack to the Blarney stone. He wrenched his back in getting into position, and gave it up. The other Chicago citizen started in to accomplish the feat in which the dentist had failed. He lay down, caught hold of the two iron bars that run under the stone, and then stretched his neck and body toward the stone. Three of his fellow-countrymen held him by the legs while he was gradually pulling himself toward the stone. He got there, but only after a terrible wrench to his side. His wife and daughter were watching him. Both were fearful and full of protest while the ceremony was in progress.

"Did you really kiss the Blarney stone, father?" said the pretty daughter when the father was able to talk.

"I did."

"Then I'm just going to kiss you, and that will answer for me kissing it," said the daughter, as she put her arms around her father's neck and kissed him. It was an interesting spectacle. The daughter turned to the group and said:

"Father, I don't want to go back to Chicago without kissing the blarney stone."

Her mother discouraged the ambitious girl. The father was non-committal. Some of the girl's friends admiringly commented on her pluck. She resolved to go through the ordeal. She got down on the stone from which the balanced her body to kiss it. The father caught her around the body. The dentist had a firm grip on her, too. Two strangers assisted by grabbing the ankles of the young woman. She was gently pushed forward over the small opening to the Blarney stone, she twisted her pretty head so as to bring her lips to the stone, gave it a smack, and was then easily but quickly pulled back. The glee of that Chicago girl was unbounded as she stood before her friends, having triumphed like her father in a piece of daring that few attempt. She was told she would probably be the most popular girl in her circle in Chicago, especially among the young gentlemen, when it became known she had kissed the Blarney stone.

Another Long Branch Raid.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.—Prosecutor Ivins's drag net to-day scooped in another big batch of poolkeepers, charged with selling liquor Sunday. The men arrested, who gave bonds for $200 each to await the action of the Grand Jury, include the following: Samuel Moses, Christopher Murray, Richard B. Moore, John C. Kolb, Martin Rafferty, Samuel J. Anthony, John McCarthy, Joseph Manning, Philip Fritz, Patrick McCarthy, Vardorn Hendrickson, Thomas Lawler, John Sloane, August Rohbeck, P. H. Eagen and Bernard Kane. More arrests will follow to-morrow.

National Keeley League Convention.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The second day's session of the National Keeley League Convention was taken up principally with routine work. The Committee on Credentials reported 337 delegates and 103 alternates present. The women's auxiliary met in the hall of the House of Representatives, and reports of officers were considered. The convention selected Indianapolis for the next meeting place.

Seiss Failed to Drown Himself.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 21.—E. Seiss of New-York jumped from the Astoria ferryboat Steinway this morning. He refused to touch life preservers that were thrown to him, but was dragged out of the water by the crew of the ferryboat. Business troubles, he said, had made him tired of life. He was turned over to the New-York police.

Launch Recovered, Thief Caught.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 21.—The naphtha launch Seabird, valued at $1,000, which was stolen from its owner, Percy Bell, at City Island was recovered to-day, and Paul Fontara of 40 St. Marks Place, New-York, one of the thieves, is under arrest. He has confessed and names as an accomplice Oswald Gescus, who lives in the house with him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—Nine new specialties will be presented for the first time in this city, at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden next week. The artists will be Smith and Campbell, comedians of the "somewhat different type"; Tom and Lillie English in a musical sketch, Carr and Jordan in a comedy sketch, Joe Hardman in eccentric comicalities, Lottie West Symons in Irish specialties, the Misses Sherwood and Moore in songs and dances, Lavman, the mimic, known as "the man with a dozen faces"; Hilford and Mantelle in character songs, and Bryan and Seville in a musical sketch. The remaining features will include Clairesse Agnew Kokin, a juggler, and John W. Ransone, who has added greatly to his popularity by his latest importation from England of "She Wanted Something to Play With," a song, which has caught the Koster & Bial audiences with a furor.

—Souvenirs for "Trilby."—The 150th performance of "Trilby" will be given at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, and Manager A. M. Palmer has designed a very appropriate souvenir to mark the event. It consists of a full set of photographs of every member of the cast, in costume, with autographs attached. It will prove a welcome addition to the collection of many a woman or man who collects photographs of actors and actresses, and is a fine illustration of the Potter play.

—The Season in Harlem.—The first of the Harlem theatres to open for the season will be the Columbus, which will throw wide its doors on Saturday night, presenting the melodrama, "A Ride for Life," which will be continued all next week. The sale of seats begins to-day. The theatre has been subjected to many improvements during the Summer vacation, and in its new dress presents a very attractive appearance.

—"The Wicklow Postman."—Eugene O'Rourke and Bettina Gerard have made a genuine success at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "The Wicklow Postman," which is drawing large audiences at every performance. The revolving scene and the fight of the game cocks are received nightly with great applause, and Mr. O'Rourke's songs are fully appreciated.

—Maggie Cline Re-engaged.—Maggie Cline has proved so successful at Proctor's Theatre that she has been re-engaged for next week. Her latest madrigal, "And Still His Whiskers Grew," has touched the hearts of her audiences. Maggie is in good voice and exuberant spirits after her three months' retirement to private life.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—Ardell and the Donaldson brothers, who are to appear at the opening of Proctor's Pleasure Palace on Sept. 2, in their grotesque act, "Scenes in the 200," arrived in this country last Monday from Munich. They are going over the city and observing the sights.

—A New Vaudeville Star.—Pat Reilly, the veteran vaudeville star, who has managed his own companies for the last ten years, is now a continuous-performance star. He will make his début in the all-day show at Keith's Union Square Theatre next week.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—Lottie Gilson, the "little magnet," is singing two new songs at the Madison Square Roof Garden this week, both of which are successful. The rest of the bill is a particularly attractive one.

THE FIGHT FOR SENATORS

Platt Hopes to Secure a Large Majority.

THREE DISTRICTS ARE IN DOUBT

Harmonious Action Will Give the Democrats Albany—Chances Good in Coggeshall's Oneida District.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The Platt Republicans count upon securing twenty-eight of the thirty-one Senators to be elected outside of New-York and Kings Counties. The doubtful districts are the Twenty-ninth, Albany; the Fortieth, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Chemung, and the Thirty-fourth, Oneida.

The Albany district is uncertain, because of the natural Democratic majority, and also because of the friction which exists over the administration of Committeeman Barnes. Still, the Democrats are not a unit by any means. At a meeting of the City Committee of the new, or young, Democracy Monday night the seceders from the regular Democratic organization adopted a preamble and resolution which began:

Whereas, the Herrick committee, so called, has spurned all suggestions and propositions concerning a reorganization of the Democratic Party in this city and county, and

Whereas, with dogged pertinacity it retains in authority those who have led the party to repeated disasters, &c.

The meeting decided to hold its City Convention Sept. 27 at noon, and nominate a full city ticket. It is also the intention of this organization to nominate a county ticket. Its leaders assert that William H. Keeler has consented to take the nomination for Senator. The committee will meet again Monday, when a committee appointed to recommend candidates for offices will report.

It is thought now that Senator Amasa J. Parker, in view of the new Democracy's hostile attitude, will be retired, and that ex-Mayor A. Bleecker Banks will be given the regular Democratic nomination for Senator. The Republicans are saying little, while giving succor to the new Democracy, and eventually will probably nominate Myer Nussbaum for the Senate.

The reason why the Fortieth District is not counted upon is because it is the home of Warrior J. Sloat Fassett, and the Republican majority is but 2,000.

The uncertainty in the Thirty-fourth is because of the action of Henry J. Coggeshall in bolting the regular Republican Convention and setting himself up as an independent Republican candidate. Last Fall was a particularly good one for Republican harmony in Oneida County, and the vote was: Republican, 15,768; Democratic, 12,051. This year will not be quite so harmonious, and the Republican vote is likely to be divided. The Democrats, it is thought, will nominate James H. Flanagan. Mr. Flanagan was Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in charge of the middle division of the Erie Canal under Superintendent Hannan, and is one of the most popular men in Central New-York. The Oneida Democratic caucuses will be held Saturday, and the County Convention will be held at Rome later, at the call of Chairman Barnum.

It was at first thought that Mr. Platt would give his support to Philip Keck of Fulton County, for the nomination for Senator in the Twenty-seventh District—Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schoharie Counties—but later developments demonstrate that he has decided to support ex-Judge Hobart Krum of Schoharie for the nomination, and that the convention which will meet at Amsterdam on Sept. 10 will name him with the votes of Schoharie and Montgomery Counties, which cast two-thirds of the total number in the convention. According to last Fall's vote, the district is over 3,000 Republican, so that it is not necessary to carry Schoharie to overcome a Democratic majority. The hope of Mr. Platt's support of the Schoharie County man is that he is an "old war horse" and is credited with carrying Schoharie County in his pocket. Mr. Platt thinks it will be a nice thing to see Schoharie in the Republican column, once, and therefore has thrown his support to Judge Krum. Montgomery has three candidates for the place, E. W. Gardner and Thomas Little of Amsterdam and Stafford Mosher of Canajoharie. But they will be brushed aside without much difficulty.

The Democrats in this district have not made any move in the direction of a nomination yet. While Mr. Keck was thought to be the coming candidate of the Republicans, Erastus Darling of Gloversville was talked of for the Democratic nomination. Now that it looks like Judge Krum, the Democrats say they will nominate a Montgomery County man.

The Schoharie County Republican caucuses have been called for Aug. 31, and the County Convention at Cobleskill on Sept. 3.

The Democrats of Saratoga are talking of naming Samuel Thompson of Ballston Spa for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District—Schenectady, Saratoga, and Washington. Edgar T. Brackett received the Republican nomination after a long and bitter fight, and there is anything but the best of feeling prevailing over the result. The party in Washington County is badly split, as the result of the nomination, and, with the discontent all through the district, Mr. Thompson's friends believe that he can come very nearly being elected. But a plurality of 9,000 is not an easy matter to overcome. The vote of the district, as now composed, was, last Fall: Democrat, 10,228; Republican, 19,232.

The struggle of Madison County Republicans for equal representation in the Thirty-seventh Senatorial Convention with Oswego has ended by Oswego having twelve and Madison nine delegates in the convention. Ex-Assemblyman Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego has been slated for the nomination, and will probably receive it by acclamation at the convention which has been called for Sept. 12 at Oneida. Madison County was willing to accede to the demands of Oswego this year, but wished to have equal representation, so as to govern the future. Oswego would not accede to the request of Madison, because of her larger voting population, which is 16,142, against 10,410 for Madison. Oswego has two Assemblymen, while Madison has but one.

MONROE RESULTS IN DOUBT.

Each of the Democratic Factions Claims the Victory.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—On the face of the returns, the Democratic caucuses held last evening settled nothing in the way of reorganization. According to all reports so far received, the Smith faction has carried the First and Third Assembly Districts, while the Page faction has carried the Second and Fourth, thus making the vote on State Committeeman a tie, unless some agreement between the leaders can be arrived at. The County Committee is very close, and neither side will have more than two votes over the other. At present, it looks as if the Smith faction had one majority, but a protest was filed in the Ninth Ward, and another will be filed in the Second Ward, and the control of the County Committee may depend upon the decision of the State Committee on these protests.

William C. Page said to-day: "We fought honorably and the result is a victory. To be sure, the district delegates will be divided for State Committeeman, but that will result in a first-class man being selected, who will be acceptable to all factions. I think we will control the City, Central, and County Committees."

Frederick W. Smith said: "It looks like a tie for State Committeeman, but I think we have carried the City, Central, and County Committees. In any event, these organizations will be close."

It is said a protest will be filed with the State Committee against seating the Smith delegates in the Third Ward, on the ground that Republicans were allowed to vote at the caucus.

According to the State Committee's call, the new County Committee will meet Saturday to organize. Before that time the Ward and Town Committees must meet and elect their Chairman, who will constitute the County Committee. It is expected that Chairman Hinkley and Clerk De Freest of the State Committee will be present at the organization meeting and decide all contests.

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge McLaughlin the Republican Candidate—Saratoga Gossip.

SARATOGA, N. Y. Aug. 21.—County Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry, Essex County, is the Fourth Judicial District Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. So largely Republican is the district that his election is substantially assured. The district covers eleven counties—Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady.

Were it not for the Republican majority in the district, an able Democrat would stand a fighting chance of success, as Judge McLaughlin is noted neither for popularity nor remarkable ability as a lawyer.

The Saratoga County delegation to the Republican State Convention, it is understood, will vote for the renomination of the State officers. The delegation is headed by ex-Sheriff William W. Worden of Saratoga Springs, who is a Platt man.

Names frequently "mentioned" here by Democrats as possible candidates before the Democratic State Convention are John B. Judson of Gloversville for State Treasurer, Horace C. King of Buffalo for Secretary of State, Daniel E. Griffiff of Watertown and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for Attorney General.

The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District will hold their convention in Amsterdam Sept. 10. The district includes the counties of Montgomery, Schoharie, Fulton, and Hamilton. As the district generally has a Republican majority, nothing but dissension in Republican ranks will give the Democrats an opportunity to elect a Senator there.

Unfortunately for Democratic hopes, there is little evidence of factional differences.

Colored Republicans May Revolt.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The "Afro-American Republican Organization of the State of New-York," which was created here last Friday by a State convention of colored delegates, claims to represent and control 45,000 colored voters in the Empire State. The object of the organization is to demand equal rights as a matter of justice and no more. While it did not appear in the proceedings in any form, more than one of the delegates said that the colored voters had their political tomahawks ready to use against Warner Miller and Henry G. Burleigh, who, they alleged, are not true friends of the colored voters.

One who made this remark outside of the convention was Charles W. Anderson, the colored private secretary of State Treasurer A. B. Colvin. Anderson was elected President of the Afro-American Organization, which adds some little weight to his utterances.

Delegate Lewis Temporarily Released.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Robert Lewis of Westmoreland, the delegate to the Republican County Convention who alleged that a friend offered him $500 to vote for Senator Coggeshall, and who was committed to jail for refusing to tell who made him the offer, was discharged from custody to-day. He was taken before Special Surrogate E. O. Worden on habeas corpus proceedings and discharged on Mr. Worden's order on the ground that the Recorder has exclusive jurisdiction to conduct criminal investigations within the City of Rome, and County Judge Danmore had no jurisdiction to commit him for contempt. The District Attorney will take the matter before the Grand Jury which sits in October.

HAWAII GRANTS A CABLE SUBSIDY

Z. S. Spalding Secures a Contract for the Payment of $10,000 Annually—The Military Trials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Correspondence of The United Press, per Steamer Australia, Honolulu, Aug. 14: The Executive, Aug. 12, laid before both houses of the Legislature the expected contract made with Z. S. Spalding to grant a subsidy and exclusive franchise in return for laying and operating a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. The only material change was a reduction of the annual subsidy from $50,000 to $40,000. Only one Senator made decided opposition to the concessions granted. The Senate appointed a committee to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and ascertain the views of the merchants. The conference was held Aug. 13.

Vigorous opposition to the concessions was made by Messrs. Lowrey and Swansey. Several others earnestly favored them. Mr. Thurston, Spalding's attorney, made a very effective statement for the concessions. The Chamber voted 20 to 9 in favor of ratification by the Legislature of the contract.

In the afternoon the Senate passed the joint resolution ratifying the contract of the Government with Spalding, only one Senator dissenting. The Representatives followed also with a small vote. Col. Spalding has thus secured a fully ratified contract with Hawaii, and is ready to apply to the coming session of Congress for needed aid. A general sentiment is expressed that he may succeed.

Minister Hatch communicated the fact that the British Government has made known its opinion that the late trials by the military commission were lawful, and that the commission was a valid tribunal and fully within the powers of this Government, which regards this formal conclusion of the British Government as of high importance.

That Government has also communicated its opinion that the evidence upon which Col. Volney V. Ashford was convicted by the military commission was insufficient, and has asked that the sentence be canceled. This Government will take that request into careful consideration. Ashford was conditionally pardoned, and sent out of the country some months ago.

Minister Hatch especially desired to have it stated that this Government views the whole course of the British Government in these cases as having been highly just and considerate.

The British Government declines to interfere in behalf of Johnstone, the ex-secret service man banished summarily with Cranston.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY

He Murdered the President of the New-Richmond National Bank.

NEW-RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 21.—Franklin Fridman, aged eighty, the wealthiest man in Claremont County, and President of the First National Bank of New-Richmond, was murdered yesterday afternoon near here by a negro, Noah Anderson. Mr. Fridman lived at Claremontville, and was on his way to New-Richmond in his buggy when Anderson sprang out from a place of concealment on the roadside. He seized Mr. Fridman by the throat and choked him to death. The murderer fled, but was soon captured and locked in the New-Richmond jail.

Immediately after being put in jail early this morning shouts of "Hang him" aroused the community. By 3 o'clock the mob had quieted down, and the Marshal tried to take the prisoner to the county jail at Batavia. A Deputy Sheriff arrived and an attempt was made to remove Anderson before daylight.

At 4 o'clock he was quietly taken from the jail, but the mob lay in wait, wrested him from the officers, dragged him a square away, and hanged him to a tree. The officers made all possible resistance, but were surprised and overpowered.

FOREST FIRES STILL RAGING

Much Damage to New-Jersey Timber Land and Cranberry Bogs.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—The forest fires raging in this vicinity since Monday have done a great deal of damage, and the loss so far is estimated at $250,000. Acres of valuable timber have been wiped out by the flames. Eighteen square miles have been swept by the fire.

Five thousand acres of cranberry land have been destroyed, and the crop this year is a total loss. The loss to the cranberry crop is estimated at $100,000. Among the cranberry bogs burned out last night were those of Dr. Richard Braddock, Henry Horn, and Japhet Walker, at Taunton, and Mrs. Rukarbers at Atsion.

The flames reached the cranberry bog of Joseph Whorton of Philadelphia, but his foreman and farm hands succeeded in putting out the fire by hard work. The bog is one of the most valuable in the United States. It covers 800 acres.

A Chicago Building Collapses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—The Coliseum Building, a great open structure, which was being erected by the Chicago Exhibition Company, on the block bounded by Hope and Stony Island Avenues and Sixty-third and Sixty-second Streets, was wrecked tonight at 11:30 o'clock by the collapse of the iron roof. Half a hundred men had just quit work for the night. So far as known at this hour, no one was killed.

Below Freezing on Mount Washington

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 21.—The temperature has been below freezing since early this morning, and early this afternoon it was down to 28°. Snow has fallen, and the mountain summits are now white, suggesting midwinter. A party of five, three men and two women, were rescued on the Bridle Path, in a badly used up condition. They left the Crawford House this morning and reached here about 3 P. M.

DEFENDER'S HULL INJURED

Continued from Page 1.

der of the Valkyrie is a much larger one than that of the Defender, and the yacht is steered with a tiller, a steel bar about ten feet in length.

The hull was greatly admired by all who visited the Basin, but it was the yacht's enormous spars that attracted the most attention. The big mast, towering nearly seventy-five feet in the air, and a topmast sixty-two feet in length looked enormous. The mast is twenty-four inches in diameter. It is a beautiful stick, and looks smooth enough to have been turned in a lathe. It is strengthened by five shrouds on each side, three running to the hounds and two to the masthead. The iron work at the masthead is much heavier and stronger than that on the Defender, and it has to be, with the spars and sail spread so much larger. The spreader is a very large one, and is strengthened with steel.

The boom was a revelation to all. It is about 110 feet in length. The cross section is hexagonal, and, instead of being composed of circular sections, it is made of six plane surfaces, the edges of the plates being bent outward and riveted through on the outside, giving it the appearance of a Phoenix column. The gaff is a hollow one, sixty feet in length. It appeared small compared with the enormous boom.

The bowsprit is about 50 feet in length and 30 feet outboard. The spinnaker boom is 70 feet in length, and is another hollow spar. The rigging and construction of the yacht show that Mr. Watson has learned many new wrinkles which show themselves in several places. There is the forward sheet on the mainmast that first appeared on the Colonia. The blocks are of galvanized steel. The sheaves are of bronze. The rail which was on the yacht when she arrived on Sunday has been taken off as far forward as the main rigging. This leaves no chance for the water to hold on the deck when the yacht heels.

It was estimated by those who saw the yacht yesterday that she will spread about 13,000 square feet of canvas, which is considerably in excess of the Defender.

The boat did not show any signs of having been strained by her hard voyage across the ocean. The putty was squeezed out of some of the seams under her bow, but that was all. The yacht was clean, too, and the new composition of tar and pot lead with which she was coated seemed to have stood the effects of the water remarkably well.

As soon as her hull had dried a gang of men got to work scraping it and burning it off the hull. To-day the yacht will be recaulked, and then it will be painted again and the new composition put on. The Valkyrie will not be coppered.

While this work was going on on the underbody, others were at work rigging the yacht, and by the time they quit work the topmast was on end and all the standing rigging up. The bowsprit was outboard and stayed. The gaff and boom were slung and the spinnaker pole set on end.

Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore superintended the work. Great care was taken with all the rigging. Capt. Cranfield said: "A little weakness may cause a big disaster on these big yachts. We have been very fortunate so far and don't want any illluck now."

Capt. Cranfield was rather amused at some of the remarks made by the spectators. One man said: "The counter is very long."

"It ought to be," replied the Captain "with such a boom over it. Why, when we saw the length of that boom we thought we'd have to use specks to look at the end."

Capt. Cranfield said the boat would probably be put in the water on Saturday, and have a trial spin on Monday. If the next race between the Defender and the Vigilant is next Tuesday, the Valkyrie will probably be on hand getting a line on the two yachts.

Mr. Arthur Glennie and Mr. H. Maitland Kersey were at the dock a good deal during the day, and watched the progress made in the work with considerable interest.

Among others at the basin were E. A. Willard, Henry J. Gielow, Col. A. P. Ketchum, George E. Gaitland, Newberry D. Thorne, John Claflin, Dr. Mosher, Capt. Clarke, and hosts of others.

Mr. Willard said the Valkyrie was a powerful looking boat, and from her model should be better in a blow than in lighter weather. He said he was very sorry about the Defender's mishap, and hoped it was not as serious as many thought.

Likely to be Rewarded.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Daily News, commenting upon its own dispatches from New-York regarding the Defender, will say to-morrow that it is of the opinion that Lord Dunraven's pluck and persistency are likely to be rewarded with victory. Continuing it says:

"English yachtsmen will be the more pleased if he should win, because the designer of the Valkyrie III. has adhered to the more powerful and more graceful lines to which we are accustomed, instead of imitating the somewhat tricky—we do not use the word in an offensive sense—methods of American construction."

RACING IN A STIFF BREEZE.

Successful Regatta of the Hemstead Bay Yacht Club.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 21.—The fourth annual regatta of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club was sailed to-day in a stiff southwesterly wind, over an eight-mile course opposite the clubhouse on Elder Island in the Great South Bay. The weather was all that could be desired for yachting. The sky was clear and the wind continued strong during the entire race.

At 11 A. M. the yachts assembled off the clubhouse, where lunch was served and a dance followed on the clubhouse verandas. At 1:30 P. M., the time appointed for the start, scores of ladies in bright yachting costumes crowded the docks and verandas at the clubhouse. Many followed the contesting yachts around the course on pleasure boats and steam launches. On account of the exceeding rough weather, but one lady, Miss Lillian Snedecker, boarded a competing yacht during the contest. She sailed on the Mystery. The race was for three classes of open catboats, which were designated as follows: Class No. 1, 24 feet and over; Class No. 2, 20 to 24 feet; Class No. 3, 20 feet and under.

The most exciting race was between William P. Miller's Herreshoff boat Eunice, and E. T. Southard's Dream. The Dream led during the first two rounds, but was overtaken by the Eunice, which finished first.

In the first class I. N. Carman's Dolphin was an easy victor over the Mystery. The Regatta Committee was composed of Thomas D. Smith, Commodore Charles H. Southard, J. W. Glover, and John H. Carl.

CLASS 1—24 FEET AND OVER, OPEN CATS.

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor. Time. H.M.S.
Dolphin	1 22 25	3 04 44	1 42 19	1 42 19
Mystery	1 22 58	3 06 05	1 43 07	1 43 19

CLASS 2—OPEN CATS, 20 TO 24 FEET.

J. Zephyr	1 22 23	3 01 08	1 38 45	1 35 47
Tom Boy	1 23 55	3 07 05	1 43 10	1 40 32
Unit	1 22 08	2 58 58	1 36 50	1 36 50

CLASS 3—OPEN CATS, 20 FEET AND UNDER.

Eunice	1 22 32	3 08 49	1 46 17	1 46 17
Dream	1 23 16	Did not finish.		

RIVERSIDE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Promise of Good Sport in Their Special Open Races on Long Island Sound.

The Riverside Yacht Club will hold some special open races to-day, to be sailed off Riverside, Conn., start to be made promptly at 12 o'clock noon, and entries will be accepted any time prior to starting the race.

The classes will be thirty-four raters, half-raters, and twenty-one-footers. Prizes known as the Riverside Specials will be awarded to the winner in each of the above classes where two or more yachts start. The regatta will be governed by the racing rules of the Riverside Yacht Club.

A one-gun start will be used for each of the different classes.

The entries to date are as follows, although additional entries are expected:

Thirty-four Raters—Vorant II., G. G. Tyson; Aconshla, W. Hamm; Dragoon, F. M. Freeman; Adele, James B. Smith.

Twenty-one-Footers—Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.; Celia, W. S. Gould; Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw; Skimmaug, Thomas Clapham.

Half-Raters—Ethel Wynn, C. J. Field; l'Indienne, F. B. Jones and others; Question, L. Huntington; Trilby, G. G. Tyson.

There will be an entertainment at the clubhouse in the evening, and a number of well-known professionals have been engaged.

NIAGARA FOULED THE ISOLDE.

Was Run into, but Not Seriously Damaged—Inyoni Won the Race.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 21.—In the yacht race at Southsea to-day for the Portsmouth Town Cup, the Niagara, Inyoni, and Isolde were the only competitors, the Vineta, Audrey, and the other twenty-raters having been laid up. The wind was moderate from the east. The course was twenty-seven miles. There was some misunderstanding regarding the start. The commanders of the yachts were instructed to start at 10 o'clock, but when that hour arrived not one of the yachting officials was present. A long wait ensued, and the boats finally got off in this order: Niagara, 12:00:07; Inyoni, 12:00:08; Isolde, 12:00:30.

In beating to Warner the Niagara fouled the Isolde. The Niagara therefore fell out of the race.

The fouling was clearly the fault of the Niagara, which was on the wrong tack. The result was that the Isolde's bowsprit struck the Niagara's boom, but had it not been for a bit of clever seamanship on the part of the Isolde's handlers, the Niagara would have been struck heavily amidships. When the contact was seen to be imminent, Towers Clarke, who was steering the Isolde, shouted to Capt. Barr of the Niagara: "Where shall I hit you?"

The Inyoni won, crossing the finish line at 5:21:34. The Isolde finished at 5:36:21.

Prince of Wales May Have a New Yacht.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Evening News claims to have information that the Prince of Wales is likely to build a yacht which will be a better boat than the Britannia. The yacht, according to The News, is to be built in 1896, presumably because the Valkyrie III. and the Defender will both be in British waters in 1896, when the Britannia might be outclassed.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Passed East—Steam yachts Theresa Gustavus Sidenberg; Aquila, estate of George A. Thayer; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Ava, John H. Gourlie; Alicia, H. M. Flagler;

GUESTS OF MRS. BELMONT

Newport's Most Expensive Entertainment This Season.

ALL SOCIETY PRESENT AT THE BALL

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice Gives a Lawn Party, Which Proves a Very Pleasant Affair to Her Guests.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—A terrible tempest in the early morning awakened society to a day of great social activity, and left the air clear and cool and the sky azure blue, without a cloud to mar it, conditions most auspicious for the unusually brilliant events of the day and evening.

Cottagers congregated at Beaulieu, William Waldorf Astor's villa, from 4:30 to 6 P. M., for the most elaborate lawn party ever given in Newport. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice had cards without limit sent out, and everybody was present, the company numbering surely 350. There were two bands of music, Mullaly's Casino Orchestra for dancing, and Newport's military band, to play between whiles and during dog circus. A stage was erected on the cliff side of the house, upon which the dancing and the dog circus took place, society sitting around it in lawn chairs. There were also a gypsy fortune teller present, and a mesmerist, to vary the programme with their weird sayings and doings. Each held forth under a special tent, which was well filled all the afternoon.

The novel affair, closing with the serving of champagne and dainty ices, was a remarkable success, and presented as it was on the side of the cliff, a fascinating picture of Summer life in Newport.

At 10:30 o'clock this evening society had again gathered, this time within the new Country Club house, for Mrs. August Belmont's grand ball, the most expensive dance of the season thus far. The floral arrangements were superb. It was a blue and white ball, and the general decorative display was made to create this effect. The oval ballroom at the Country Club, finished in white, showed twenty tall columns of blue and white flowers, with tracings of pink, and from their tops to the two great chandeliers were festooned garlands of delicate green vines, tied with sashes of blue and white ribbon. Loops of the beautiful passion vine, in full bloom, with its blue and white flowers, also hung from the chandeliers. The galleries were festooned with garlands of white and blue flowers. The electric light effects were pink, and the entire entrancing picture of society, with its beautiful women richly gowned and jewelled with pearls a... diamonds, dancing in such a floral dell, is quite beyond descriptive powers.

J. D. Roman Baldwin, dancing with Mrs. Belmont, led the cotillion. The brief intervals of rest there were, was filled in by a full military band. The favors, very elaborate, were ornate boxes, shaped and designed like dominoes, and silver cravat pins for the men, and candlesticks, ribbon sashes, and ornaments for the women. It was a merry pink domino cotillion, each one participating wearing such a disguise.

Contrary to custom, supper was not served till the cotillion was over, when the appetites had been whetted by the activity of the dance. It was served on forty small tables, lighted by clusters of silver candlesticks within a ring of bright flowers. On the two buffet tables were miniature lakes of night-blooming pond lilies, and the Egyptian lotus. The wide terrace, extending to the rear of the house, was used as a supper room, skillfully decorated to resemble a rustic pavilion, with huge oak boughs, and orange trees in full fruit, and electric light effects. The branched sides were draped with delicate vines on grounds of soft tinted cloth. Other parts of the clubhouse required for use for purposes of the ball were elaborately decorated florally.

Among those invited by Mrs. Belmont were Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William Astor, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, the Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, John Ford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., James J. Van Alen, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Pitzhugh Whitehouse, O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Grace Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Herbert, J. D. R. Baldwin, James Otis, James V. Parker, William Cutting, Jr., F. Brockholst Cutting, Perry Belmont, Count Sierstorpff, the Misses Whitehouse, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Miss Hoffman, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Thomas F. Cushing, A. Leghait, P. H. Duryea, Woodbury Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Barger, Milton H. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, the Misses Morton, Reginald Ronalds, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Elliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, Winfield S. Hoyt, Lord Westmeath, Gould Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. Suffern Taller, Miss Fannie Taller, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Judge and Mrs. John C. Gray, H. O. Baxironsides, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and Miss Sherman.

There were several elaborate dinners tonight, from which guests went to Mrs. Belmont's dance. They were given by Atherton Blight, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. George Henry Warren. It was the banner night of the season for dinner companies.

Registered at the Casino to-day were J. Edward Davis, H. D. Burnham, New-York; Mrs. F. H. Perkins, E. E. Lamson, Boston; W. A. Wadsworth, Geneseo, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hyams, Jr., August Bohn, Jr., New-Orleans; Walter V. R. Berry, Washington; Willis D. Wood, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. W. Hall, Miss Tower, Auburndale, Mass.; W. W. Brooks, Jr., Erie, Penn.; Henry Corliss Shaw, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Albert Yack, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Gen. James H. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rice, Brookline, Mass.; R. W. Sulloway, Franklin, N. H.

Large contributions to the Newport Police Relief Association Fund were to-day made by Cornelius Vanderbilt, George F. Parkman; Mrs. John Carter Brown, and Joseph Tuckerman.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include: From New-York—Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, visiting Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burnham, visiting Mrs. Brockholst Cutting; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., visiting James J. Van Alen; Walter V. R. Berry of Washington, visiting Edward R. Wharton; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rice of Brookline, Mass., visiting Mrs. George A. Hazard.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include: Perry S. Heath, proprietor of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and Mrs. Heath; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schepp, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hampton, Jr., Mrs. D. P. Hays, L. N. Hirshfield, H. B. Henson, W. B. Richards, Edgar A. Walz, Mrs. William N. Fleetman, J. T. Lawson, F. A. L. Cott, Frank S. Bond, William J. Bowe, H. Wallis Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Reed, New-York; Henry H. Gilman, Haverhill, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Beeman, A. F. Williams, Orlando, Fla.; Edward A. Taft, William L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Traiser, Miss Marion Traiser, and W. F. Hennessy.

Miss M. F. Piper, Osborne Dalton, F. Sears, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barger, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Crocker, Boston; D. B. Thompson, Watertown, Conn.; Frederic F. Norcross, John A. Ryerson, Edwin W. Ryerson, M. Dwight Johnson, Mrs. James E. Pearley, Miss Pearley, E. P. Leland, E. S. Skillen, J. R. Godman, Chicago; T. Carlyle Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lober, Mrs. John Dobson, Miss J. F. Young, Miss Sarah Dobson Fisk's, Dr. and Mrs. A. McFarlane, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Sadler, Akron, Ohio; Sir Edward O'Malley, London; Miss Mary L. Hendrickson, Miss Mary Taylor, Middletown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Reed, Erie; Mr. and Mrs George G. Tanner, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Chapin, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Lenox; F. S. Miller, Elmira; Miss Ellen Louis Richardson, Louisville; Mrs. George W. Walden, Bremen; John M. Tate, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. John Delaney, Miss Sophie Sloan, St. Louis; Mrs. George W. Edwards, Detroit; Mrs. S. M. McMaster, Detroit; Charles A. Post, Cleveland; Willis D. Wood, Brooklyn.

There was much disappointment at the postponement of the trial races.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Stanley Mortimer, and A. Cass Canfield, who were Mr. Astor's party on the Nourmahal, returned from New-York to-night.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include O. M. Barber, Miss Julia Gillen, Miss Mary Higgins, Miss Ada Wackem, New-York; Edward Brice, M. P. Parsons, Philadelphia; C. J. Moulton, Brooklyn; George H. Clarke, Jr., Newark; Rene Lewis, T. P. Parsons, M. Woodhull, Miss Woodhull, Washington; Mrs. John A. Palmer, E. H. Coleman, Providence.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 21.—It has been a great day for sailing on Mahkeenac Lake, and of the three boats on the lake Miss Sands was the winner. The new Stokes yacht will be on the water next week. It is the finest, and it is believed will prove the fastest, boat on the lake.

There were more than fifty golf players at the links this morning, so many that they had to wait for one another. Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Martin were among the new players. S. Parkman Shaw also went round the links, making a score of 47.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will return to Shadow Brook next week.

Mrs. Julien Robbins is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, at Belair.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams returned from Bar Harbor yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McE. Livingston, who have been spending some weeks in Lenox, left to-day and will sail for Europe, to be absent about a year.

R. D. Jenks and H. H. Jenks of Philadelphia arrived on their wheels to-day. They came from Williamstown and are going on to New-York.

Miss Atkins and Mrs. Adams of New-York are the guests of Mrs. William B. Bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Buffington and Mrs. E. S. Newton of Fall River were in Lenox to-day. They are driving through the county.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig returned from Newport to-day and will be here the rest of the season.

Mrs. W. H. Mitchell has arrived in Lenox, coming direct from the White Mountains.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn has arrived at Pine Croft from Whitestone, L. I.

Miss Grace Rockwell and Miss Martha Rabbitt of Cambridge are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—A rather quiet day was the result of last night's gayety. Even the golf links at Kebo were deserted. To-night, however, society has turned out in full force to attend the dinner and dance at Kebo.

Those who gave dinner parties were Mrs. Levor, Mrs. John S. Newbold, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. David Worden, Mrs. Anna Thompson, Miss Christine Biddle, Philip Livingston, and James A. Garland, the presiding officer of the evening. At the round table Mrs. Anna Thompson entertained a party of twelve. A large centre piece of sweet peas, fringed with maidenhair ferns, made this end of the table especially pretty. Mrs. Thompson's guests were Miss Maude Thompson, A. T. Kemp, Miss May Field, Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Frederick May, Mr. Lowery, and Miss McCormick.

John S. Newbold's guests were Miss Coles, James Ross Todd, Mr. Kingsley, Miss Hawkins, and J. D. Hart.

Philip Livingston's party was made up of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, and Mrs. Philip Livingston.

In Mrs. Worden's party were Mrs. Worden, Mr. Moss, Mr. Palmer, Miss Garland, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Smith, Miss Grant, Fellows Davis, Miss Worden, and Mr. Reynal.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green acted as hostess to a party of eight. The guests were Miss Sard, A. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. Green, Mr. Scott, Miss Wallach, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Swann, Miss Sturgis, and Mr. McCoy.

Miss Christine W. Biddle entertained the following guests: Mr. Crosby, Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Mr. Bohlen, Miss Lydia T. Baird, Miss Marion Biddle, Andrew Smith, Mr. Edie, and Miss Christine Biddle.

Mrs. Julien Robbins entertained at dinner Miss Wells, Baron von Scherwin, Miss Keane, Louis von Gaertner, Harold McCormick, and Mrs. George Place.

Mr. Garland's party consisted of Miss Tudor, Miss Whittier Phenix Ingraham, and William G. Loew.

The dance which followed was a brilliant one, a large delegation of officers from the fleet being present. Others present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Bergner, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Miss Lawrence, Miss Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Miss Tyson, Miss Morris, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. McCauley, Peter Marie, Mrs. Williams, Miss Goddard, Mr. Goddard, Miss Reynal, Mr. Reynal, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Colby, V. G. Hall, E. Hall, the Misses Hall, Miss Neeser, Miss May Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, John Neeser, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Miss Barney, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

Raymond Le Ghait, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Julian Gerard, Mr. Gerard, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Caton, the Misses Buckley, Mr. Newbold, Mr. Hecksher, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Jean Struthers, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, James G. Blaine, Miss Maud Hall, John Sherman Hoyt, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Mullard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. George Hinkle, Mrs. George Kemp Miss Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Miss Barney, Mavroyeni Bey, John Codman, Bronson Winthrop, Theodore Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard, Miss Thompson, John McCoy, Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. Henry Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Knowlton, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Edgar Scott, Miss Belknap, Count Szeichenyi, and Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller.

Miss Coles was attired in white silk.

Mrs. David Worden wore a cream-colored silk gown, spangled with silver.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany was lovely in black crepon and lace.

Miss Maude Thompson wore an exquisitely made gown of cream-colored silk, trimmed with magenta.

Miss Florence Worden wore heliotrope silk and lace.

J. J. Emery of New-York gave a dinner to-night. Sixteen covers were laid at his beautiful Summer residence, The Turrets. The floral decorations were of special beauty and the affair was a most enjoyable one.

James D. Woodward of New-York entertained a number of friends at Devilstone this evening.

Gov. Morton visited the various warships to-day. A salute of twelve guns was fired as he boarded the flagship. A very pleasant afternoon was spent on board.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Genuine Autumnal weather has prevailed to-day, and has been universally appreciated.

In the course of Saratoga Summer lectures Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin, Ohio, spoke upon "A Month with the Glaciers of Alaska."

Woolley & Gerrans of the Grand Union Hotel may become the managers of the Hotel Majestic in New-York City. It will probably be decided to-morrow.

A hop was given at the United States Hotel to-night.

Many Saratoga visitors attended the Round Lake camp meeting.

Damascus Commandery of Detroit, Mich., will reach here Aug. 30.

The entries for the Albany Country Club's open-air horse show, to be held at the running park on Aug. 26 and 27, closed at a late hour to-night.

There will be an exodus of the sporting element to-morrow night and on Friday, as the Saratoga Racing Association's abbreviated meeting will end on Friday. Racing stables are leaving daily.

J. M. Frazier, master of ceremonies, had a benefit at the Claredon Hotel.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are G. Lang, C. T. Murphy, J. J. Tobin, J. S. Sanger, M. Mitchell, F. M. Littlefield, S. M. Parker, J. M. Curley, F. Grass, M. Friedsam, J. A. Fuller, D. G. Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Riggs, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Steppon, A. B. Tappan, C. Kilmer, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts, Mrs. Reese, M. W. Kahn, J. R. Minters, Mrs. H. Stegg, S. S. Riggs, E. R. Merrill, C. Shultz, Mrs. E. Wagner, J. E. Prindell, M. Kline, H. L. Twine, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Reese, D. D. Rawdall, H. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Goldhart, W. D. Talmage, Mrs. J. R. Shultz, Mrs. B. L. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman, P. R. Defforoy, W. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ferrigan, D. Osterhout, P. W. Tafft, C. M. Brennan, J. R. Palmer, C. A. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. Farley, A. Russell, G. R. Humford, C. Gohenstein, W. H. Corliss, J. C. Downs, W. R. Eichenberg, W. B. Grant, J. J. Rensberger, Miss Humford, L. C. Gubers, T. Coffin, C. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, S. S. Moore, N. Erlangn, C. E. Lommers, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Day, O. W. Miller, F. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. B. Arnold, O. H. Darlington, A. E. Jackson, Jr., N. Schloss, Mrs. J. D. Gillett, S. A. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Phillips, Mrs. S. Burgaro, Miss T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Betts, M. T. McCormick, M. A. Broderick, M. A. Peattie, T. B. Robinson, Mrs. H. A. Barrett, A. E. Williams, P. W. Reilly, L. A. Robinson, Mrs. A. E. Colman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doran, Miss S. Norton, and P. Lynch.

From Brooklyn—C. Pierce, D. W. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Lyon, J. V. Jewell, Miss Jewell, Miss A. Jewell, J. E. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McManory, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Kelly, J. H. Newman, Miss L. Newman, J. L. York, Miss E. V. Newman, E. W. Drew, Miss L. D. Livingston, W. Livingston, G. H. Fllan, Mrs. A. Lawson, Miss M. Benson, E. Gates.

From Baltimore—Julia B. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dixon, Miss E. T. Dixon, J. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Whaler.

From Washington, D. C.—H. J. May, Mrs. H. J. May, C. G. Gervis, Miss Cutter, Mrs. Cary, Mr. Chamberlain, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Corey, and Mrs. Chamberlain.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The committee of the State Legislature to investigate the improvement of roads arrived here this afternoon, and was driven around Canaderaga Lake on J. M. Taller's drag. The committee consists of Richard Higbie of Suffolk, Chairman; Charles J. Smith of Monroe County, Henry Krenrich of Sullivan County, Michael F. Tobin of New-York, and Henry J. Staley of Schoharie County. They found one of the best dirt roads in the State, and a good example of what can be done by a scraper without a stone bottom.

The Murray Hills came up from New-York this afternoon, and were taken into camp by the home team, 15 to 4. It was a singular feature of the game that Fishel struck out every one of the home nine. Yet all but one man made at least one base hit. The weather was too cold for a large crowd, but with a warm day there should be a big attendance to-morrow.

The guests of the Spring House were entertained to-night by another charming concert by Miss Florence Boese, Miss Jennie Dutton, Barclay Dunham, and Albert E. Angus.

New-Yorkers who came to the Spring House to-day are Samuel Riker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Morton, and Paton Mills.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.—Three Sunday schools were enjoying their annual excursion to-day. St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal, First Methodist Episcopal, and the Elberon Memorial, about 700 strong, journeyed to Asbury Park. The Elberon Memorial School, which is made up principally of city people summering here, will go on record as being the first excursion on the new trolley line.

Thomas Rutter, Jr., and family, who have been summering at their Elberon cottage, left to-day for a brief visit to Springfield, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Billings of New-York, who have been spending a couple of weeks at the Elberon Hotel, returned to the city this week.

Geov. George T. Werts, who is stopping at Elberon, was a guest to-day of the Joel Parker Association, which held its clambake at Pleasure Bay. Ex-Mayor Haynes of Newark was also present.

Mrs. Lizzie Best of Stoneham, Mass., is visiting here this week.

Mrs. Anna Clark is entertaining Miss Addie William of Haverstraw, N. Y., at her Cedar Avenue home.

H. F. Wilcox left to-day for a week's sojourn at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. Murray Day of New-York is visiting Mrs. James Woolley.

The Old Guard, about 100 in number, from 84 Fifth Avenue, New-York, will take their annual outing to-morrow. They will join in a clambake at the Hotel Avenel, Pleasure Bay, this place.

Henry Seligman and family, who left here to-day for Helena, Mon., were given the use of R. T. MacDonald's private car to make the long journey in.

The guests who arrived at the Elberon Hotel to-day were: C. C. Gould, Oscar R. Meyer, A. Boll, J. H. Benton, T. R. Coffin, H. C. Adams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Friest, Nat Wolfe, Henry A. Keiser, H. Sommerhoff, of New-York; D. A. Preston and James Campbell and family, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel M. Fitzpatrick, Newark, N. J.

The arrivals at the Howland Hotel to-day were: Miles P. Smith, Terre Haute, Ind.; Charles P. Fox and wife, Painted Post, N. Y.; Edward P. Sturgess, Albany, N. Y.; Robert T. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; Charles Smith, Waxahachie, Texas; T. Fred Lowers, Newark, N. J.; Cash, Pusey O'Neil, Jacob Biaz, Bernard Kreiser, S. Hendricks, and George R. Wilson and family, New-York.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were: M. J. Mandelbaum, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Jay Samuels, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. E. D. Gillman, Miss Lulu Gillman, Plainfield, N. J.; A. V. P. Jordan, H. Wuller, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. T. Wells, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Mrs. W. A. Wightman and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Misses Alline, Clarise, and Edna Lithauer, Andrew H. Lallum, J. N. Collins, A. R. Stern, Byron A. Cohen, Mrs. Richard Wightman, Miss Wightman, B. Hissekberg, Frank G. Dexter, H. Reiche, R. K. Pitman, A. H. Marsh, of New-York.

RUSHING NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Efforts Being Made to Get Gunboats Ready for Service—May Be Needed in China and South America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Measures were taken to-day by Acting Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department to place in service within a very short time the gunboats under construction at Newport News, Va., and also the cruiser Boston and the old corvette Adams, now at Mare Island, Cal. A conference of the bureau chiefs composing the Board of Construction was held in Mr. McAdoo's office this morning and plans for hurrying up the work of preparing these vessels for sea were discussed.

The feeling of uneasiness respecting the safety of American citizens in China and the likelihood of revolutionary trouble in South America and Central America are the reasons that actuated Mr. McAdoo. Whether any new information has been discovered leading to the belief that affairs in South America and Central America may furnish more than the usual quota of revolutionary trouble cannot be ascertained, but it is probable that this Government has been made to understand that hostilities are imminent in some of the southern republics.

A telegram was sent last night to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard asking how soon the Boston could be commissioned, and an answer received this morning says that all repairs to the cruiser have been completed and that she can go to sea immediately after a dock trial to test her machinery. The Adams is also nearly ready for service, and the remaining work necessary to put her in sea-going condition will be hurried.

Chief Constructor Hichborn reported to Mr. McAdoo that the six gunboats which were designed with regard to service in the shallow waters of Chinese rivers, could not be made ready for service under a year. It came out in the course of the discussion, however, that Secretary Whitney and Secretary Tracy had accepted vessels before the contractors had completed every detail. Vessels built by private contract are subjected to a trial by the Government to ascertain whether they comply with all requirements, and the contractors are obliged to make them complete in every feature before this test can take place. But Mr. Whitney and Mr. Tracy hurried up the work of preparing some of the new vessels for sea, by taking them from the contractors when essentially completed, but not entirely so according to the contract, weighting them properly for the test, and then giving them a trial, keeping back a small part of the contract price to cover the cost of painting and such other minor details. Mr. McAdoo listened to suggestions that this plan be adopted in the present instance, but did not indicate what he would do.

Work is also to be hurried on the plans for the two new battle ships authorized by the last Congress, and it is understood that the contracts for their construction will be let and their building begun in a few months.

American Legion of Honor.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—At to-day's session of the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor, the Ritual Committee reported that no drafts of rituals had been submitted and recommended that it was inexpedient at the present time to make any changes in secret work. An amendment was made to the by-laws authorizing councils of the order to select medical examiners subject to the approval of the Medical Board. Another amendment authorized councils to create sick benefit funds for the relief of their own members. Provision was made for the admission of members for a five-hundred-dollar benefit.

Pennsylvania "Coiners" Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secret Service officials were advised to-day of the arrest of Birney Hawthorne of Punxsutawney, Penn., manufacturer of counterfeit coin. Several members of that gang who were passing the spurious coin were arrested two days ago.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Some persons insist on having the costliest of everything. They do not buy Ivory Soap. Those who want the best do.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Furthnr Statement of the Northern Pacific Situation.

NO PLAN HAS YET BEEN ABANDONED

Conferences With a View to Reorganization Are Still Held Daily—James J. Hill's Relation to the Matter.

An authoritative statement was issued yesterday in contradiction of the persistent rumors that the negotiations between J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, and the Adams Committee of Northern Pacific bondholders had failed.

Conferences are still being held by the parties interested, with a view to carrying into effect the proposed plan. "The adverse reports," it is said, "may have arisen from the fact that Mr. Hill has declined to listen to or accept radical modifications of the London agreement, such as the proposal to form a third company to control the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and the suggestion of a traffic agreement between the two companies. In consequence, these suggestions will probably be abandoned.

"President Hill claims that the charter of the Great Northern Company gives all the authority and power required to make the guarantee which he has pledged himself to give the Northern Pacific bondholders, and he is supported in this view unanimously by all of the counsel of the company. He stands ready to carry out his part of the agreement whenever Mr. Adams and Mr. Morgan shall have completed the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Company."

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 21.—The answer of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse, receivers of the Northern Pacific, to the motion and petition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for their removal, was filed yesterday in the Federal Court.

It is a voluminous document and denies every allegation made in the petition for removal, and affirms strongly that Judge Jenkins of the Eastern Wisconsin Judicial District had jurisdiction in the original case, as the property of the company is and was located therein. Stress is also laid on the fact that at the time the original suit was brought, counsel for the Northern Pacific admitted that the company was bankrupt and consented to the appointment of the receivers. Hearing of the case begins to-morrow.

SIR RIVERS WILSON'S VIEWS.

Grand Trunk's New President on American Railways.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 21.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in this city. Being asked what he thought of that part of the line which he had already inspected, he said:

"I came out without any preconceived ideas, and am bound to say that what I have seen of the line from Portland to Quebec, and from there to Montreal, is satisfactory. It appears to be in good order, and there are very efficient staff officials, all trying to do their duty. I had heard good accounts of the line, and therefore was not surprised. I hope we will be able to do something, if our competitors show us such fair play as to enable us to run the road efficiently and leave a margin of profit."

"What is your impression of American railway systems?"

"Well, I have traveled over the greater part of the United States on many roads and have watched them with the utmost care. They are worked under different conditions to those in England, because of the greater distances. But I must say that they are worked on almost absolutely perfect lines. They are well conducted, and everything goes smoothly, both in the collection of tickets and baggage. The system is simply wonderful. The handling of the lines in every particular seems to me to be admirable."

"What are your views on the question of rates, which is just now agitating the Presidents of all roads?"

"I attended an interesting convention while in New-York, but, of course, I am not at liberty to say what took place. When the Presidents meet again I hope that something definite can be adopted. The competition has been cruel. If something could be done to prevent the issue of more than a certain amount of debentures in proportion to the capital, we might all be working on an equal basis, and competition would not be so keen. If rates were better than they are, prosperity would come back to the railroads."

Chesapeake and Ohio.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which was issued yesterday, shows gross earnings of $9,596,030, an increase of $551,922 over last year; operating expenses and taxes, $6,464,528, an increase of $437,400, and net earnings, $3,131,500, an increase of $114,522.

The total amount received per mile from each ton of freight, including coal, decreased from 4.78 to 4.25 mills. If the company had obtained the same rate per ton per mile on freight as it obtained in the previous year, the earnings would have given over 1 per cent. dividend upon the capital stock, notwithstanding the fact that the rate of compensation received in the previous year was very low.

Nothing, the report says, but the extraordinary cheapness with which the railway can handle freight has enabled it to carry this immense tonnage with profit at this low price. There is no new work in progress on the line, and it is not intended to undertake any. From present indications little, if anything, will be added to the construction account during the coming year.

Petition to Remove a Receiver.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad yesterday petitioned for the removal of S. M. Felton, receiver for the Cincinnati Southern Line. The latter road, by sharp manoeuvring and the use of a large force of men employed on Sunday, secured valuable right of way in Chattanooga that had previously been leased to the Nashville line, but was not yet in its possession. Judge Clarke of the United States Circuit Court issued a writ of ouster against the Cincinnati Southern, but refused, however, to entertain the petition removing Receiver Felton, as the latter is an appointee of Judge Taft.

Erie Reorganization.

Although J. Pierpont Morgan would not admit yesterday that his return to Wall Street had or was likely to have any significance, the announcement was made late in the afternoon that the new plan of reorganization for the Erie Railway, which has been under consideration for some time, would be published early next week.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, yesterday signed the decree of foreclosure under the Erie mortgage, which is the first step toward practical reorganization.

Southern Traffic Agreement.

It was ascertained yesterday that the new Southern States railroad freight agreement had not been signed by any of the railroads entering Southern territory from Ohio River points. Should those roads decline to sign, President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line will probably withdraw his signature, and the harmony which it was believed had been fostered will fade away.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The property of the St. Joseph Lighting and Traction Company, including all the street railway lines in St. Joseph, Mo., and the electric light plant, was sold at auction yesterday to satisfy a mortgage of the Central Loan and Trust Company of New-York. The property was bid in by A. Harriman of Portland, Me., and O. P. Harriman of New-York, acting as trustees for the stockholders.

—The Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company is preparing to transport its cars from Peshtigo, Mich., to South Chicago, a distance of 240 miles, by ferryboats. These ferryboats are the largest of their kind on the lakes. They are 317 feet in length by 44 feet in width, and contain four decks, on which twenty-eight cars can be placed.

—Vice Chancellor Pitney of New-Jersey granted a temporary order restraining the New-Brunswick Trolley Company from building an electric railway line between New-Brunswick and South Amboy. A rule was also granted to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue, the same to be returnable Sept. 3.

—A dispatch from London, England, says that the London and Northwestern Railway Company's new fast train, which left Euston Station at 8 o'clock last evening, arrived at Aberdeen at 4:58 o'clock this morning, having covered the distance of 540 miles in the shortest time on record.

—The slight break in the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad near Tupper Lake, caused by the sinking of the track, has been repaired and trains are running over that section all right.

—President B. Newgrass of the Atlantic and Danville Road has sailed for Europe, to consult with bondholders about a Western extension to the coal fields.

—President Cable of the Rock Island says that this year's crop tonnage will equal, if not exceed, that of 1892, along the line of that road.

—Second Vice President Horace J. Hayden of the New-York Central is now enjoying his annual vacation.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia has handed down a decision declaring scalped tickets legal.

STATE FIREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

President J. F. Schlosser Re-elected—Visit to Watervliet Arsenal and a Torchlight Parade.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—At the second days' session of the State Firemen's Convention at the City Hall to-day, the following officers were elected:

President—John F. Schlosser of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson; First Vice President—John R. Van Duzer of Middletown; Second Vice President—William Elliot of Elmira; Secretary—Thomas Honohan of Herkimer; Treasurer—George H. Scott of Coxsackie; Statistican—W. E. Churchill of Weedsport; Trustees of the State Firemen's Home—Elias R. Mann of Troy, A. B. Steele of Herkimer, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

The principal streets of the city were densely crowded with people to-night to witness the firemen's torchlight parade.

The firemen visited the gun plant at Watervliet Arsenal this afternoon, and later were given a banquet. The tournament will take place to-morrow, and the general parade on Friday.

TO PARADE IN TROY.

Ex-Chief Harry Howard to Lead Exempt Firemen There.

The uniformed company of the Exempt Firemen's Association will start this morning for Troy, N. Y., to take part in the State Firemen's parade there to-morrow.

The members will meet at their headquarters in Jefferson Market at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and from there will march to the foot of West Tenth Street, where they will take the steamboat for Troy. They will wear a full uniform, consisting of drab fire coat, drab trousers, red shirt, black silk neckcloth, fire cap, fatigue cap, and lisle thread gloves. The band and drum corps of the company will accompany them. They will take with them their old style of goose neck engine.

Ex-Chief Harry Howard will march at the head of the company to the steamer, and will assume the same position on the day of the parade at Troy. The company has been assigned by the municipal authorities of Troy, and the officers of the State Firemen's Association to the right of the line on the day of the parade. Sixty members will man the rope, the youngest of whom is fifty-eight years old, and the oldest eighty-four years.

The following are the officers of the company: Robert B. Nooney, foreman; Lawrence Dalton, assistant foreman; Joseph J. Morgan, financial secretary, and Matthew J. Fogerty, corresponding secretary.

Large Attendance at Camp Meetings.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The second day's camp meeting in Ocean Grove was characterized by a larger attendance than usual. The preacher at the morning service in the Auditorium was the Rev. Dr. William N. Tudor of the Methodist Church South, who is stationed at Norfolk, Va. In introducing him Dr. Stokes extended greetings to the South. In reply Dr. Tudor said that the pulpits of the Methodist Church in the South were always open to

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,209 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy, in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsoach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL—7:30—Beethoven—Wagner Festival.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Old Dessauer.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page		Page
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	14
Apartments To Let	14	Marriages	6
Autumn Resorts	14	Meetings and Elections	11
Bicycles	6	New Publications	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	7
Business Notices	6	Public Notices	14
City Flats To Let	14	Real Estate Wanted	14
City Houses To Let	14	Referees' Notices	14
City Items	5	Rooms Wanted	7
City Real Estate For Sale	14	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	7	Special Notices	6
Dividends	11	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	14	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	7	To Let for Business Purposes	14
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	14
Instruction	7	Unfurnished Rooms	14
Law Schools	7		

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
State Democracy Not with Tammany.
Defender's Hull Probably Injured.
Republicans Draw the Color Line.
Ohio Strong for Sound Money.
A Union Pacific Train Robbed.
Ditched a Few Feet from Death.
Fall in Foreign Exchange Rates.
Colombian Gunboat at Colon.
The Rev. George Hebbard Found Dead.
Decree for Mora Claim Payment.

Page 2
The Fight for Senators.
Boston Garment Makers' Strike.

Page 3
At the Summer Resorts.
News of the Railroads.
Librarian Spofford's Shortage.
Rushing Naval Construction.
State Firemen Elect Officers.
New Point in the Anti-Shaving Law.
Ex-Consul Waller to be Released.

Page 5
Britain and Armenians.
Miss Manning Becomes a Bride
Quay's Victory Seems Assured.
Richard Croker to Return Soon.
Concert in Abingdon Square.
Nicaragua Alarms Britain.
Investigation at Ku-Cheng.

Page 6
Cyclers to Race for a Times Banner.
General Sporting News.

Page 8
Saloon Men in Straits.
Advantages of Aluminium.
Henry Murder Notes Tangled.
To Erect a Big Office Building.
To Protect Cordage Security Holders.
Accused of Robbing His Partner.
Advice to Brooklyn Tree Owners.
W. E. Stillings's Explanation.

Page 9
The A. P. "A Sorry Farce."
Bryant for Mayor of Brooklyn.
Prison for Dealers in Impure Milk.
Jacquelin a Paranoiac.
Primaries of the Reform Union.
Clinchy Absent When Wanted.

Page 10
Railway Stocks Firmer.
Government Weather Forecast.
A School District Row.

Page 11
An Aeronaut's Plans.
Robbers in a Cave.
Cause of the Newmarket Murder.

Page 12
Mr. Ireland at the Inquest.
Two New Bridges, Perhaps.
Linen Ruined in Laundries.
Mrs. Ira Lowe Sues Her Husband.
Macy Indicted for Many Thefts.
Bicycles for Signal Service.
Arrivals from Europe.

Page 13
Moderate Speculation in Grain.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 14
A Factory Girl Tries Suicide.
Business Troubles.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	64	66	69
6 A. M.	61	63	67
9 A. M.	61	67	69
12 M.	65	70	73
4 P. M.	72	71	74
6 P. M.	71	70	73
9 P. M.	65	65	68
12 P. M.	59	60	64

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 69⅞
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 64⅜
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 65
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 72

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ST. LOUIS.

The performance of the St. Louis, under the official test to determine whether she was fast enough to be entitled to carry the United States mails, is a proper subject for National congratulation. Indeed, it should console us for the showing that the Columbia is not fast enough perfectly to fulfill her avowed mission as a "commerce destroyer." The two trials recall a humoristical version of the first chapter of Genesis, according to Darwin, in which it is set down that "the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men." On the whole, it will seem to most American citizens proper that our best merchantman should be faster than our best pirate.

The showing of the St. Louis, which has never been equaled under like conditions, is the more creditable, as it proves that her builders are fully aware of all that has been done abroad in building ships and engines in the quarter of a century during which this country has been out of the maritime competition. That competition has been extremely keen in all respects, though it has been mainly a competition among British subjects. Now that we have re-entered it with a vessel which in some respects marks a distinct advance, it is to be expected that American ingenuity will effect many improvements, and that by reason of them the commerce of the world will be carried on more commodiously, more swiftly, and more cheaply. For the main significance of the St. Louis is that she is not so much a finished achievement as a promising point of departure.

OHIO DEMOCRATS HEADED RIGHT.

Whatever ground Senator Brice may have given for criticism of his course in the past, he is entitled to credit for his part in the successful effort to head the Democratic Party right on the currency question in Ohio this year. Yesterday's convention at Springfield reaffirmed the sound-money plank of the National platform of 1892 and commended the policy of the present Administration at Washington. That is as much as it could be asked to do, for it is the business of the National Convention to declare the principles of the party on National issues.

The facing of the party to the front once more, with a candidate so strong as ex-Gov. Campbell, in the year preceding the National campaign, is a hopeful sign—how hopeful we can better appreciate by recalling the course of events in the past. Twenty years ago, after winning control of the State Government, it faced wrong on the greenback question, and was not only defeated, but brought to the front a successful Republican candidate for the Presidency by its defeat. Slowly it recovered its ground, and in 1889 it elected the Governor of the State again, on a platform of tariff reduction and "local home rule." There was no paltering with the currency question then. But two years later the State Convention demanded the "reinstatement of the Constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage." This was equivocal, but indicated a wrong tendency, and the party was defeated. On the sound National platform of 1892 it almost recovered its ground, and did elect one of its Presidential Electors.

It was not until last year that the Democratic Party in Ohio was turned wholly wrong again, and what was the consequence? It was inveigled into putting a silver plank in its platform in these words: "We dissent from the President's views, construction, and treatment of the silver question, and, therefore, believe that silver should be restored to the position it occupied as money prior to its demonetization by the Republican Party, and to that end we favor the unlimited free coinage of silver, at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, and with equal legal-tender powers." The party vote of 1892 was over 400,000 and within 1,100 of the highest Republican vote. Last year the vote was:

Republican	413,980
Democratic	276,902
Republican plurality	137,087

There was a severe lesson in this result, and fortunately the mistake was made two years before the Presidential campaign, instead of one, and gave time to retrieve the party's position. Therein lies the hope of this year's change of attitude, for though the party may not win the State, which has long been Republican in ordinary years, it is sure to regain strength by taking a sound position and to lend encouragement to the Democratic cause in the country at large. The division which appeared in the preliminary canvass and in the convention yesterday is more one of politicians than of people, and in the agitation of a regular campaign the latter are open to conviction and ready to learn. The education will now take the right direction, and the party will benefit by it. The kind of maggot that works such havoc in the brains of men like Allen W. Thurman does not much infest the heads of the "plain people," whose sound sense is proof against its ravages when appealed to with knowledge and reason.

But there is a warning for Ohio Democrats across the river in Kentucky. It is not enough to have a sound platform, but there must be sound candidates and sincere advocates of the party's policy on the stump. Wat Hardin, after accepting the nomination for Governor on a platform similar to that adopted at Springfield yesterday, is repudiating the principle it embodies, and in this he is aided and abetted by Senator Blackburn, who aspires to re-election. These two men are plainly endangering the success of the party in one of its ancient strongholds, and putting in peril its prospects in the country for next year. The Democrats of Ohio are headed right, and if they sturdily hold their course its wisdom will be vindicated next year, if not this.

SENATES AND "MINING CAMPS."

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes to The London Times exhorting the English Conservatives and Unionists to reform the House of Lords. The upper house, he thinks, should be "reformed by its friends," as the high protectionists used to say about the tariff, and he points out to its friends that if they do not reform it, its enemies will. He declines to discuss the abstract question whether two chambers are better than one by pointing out that Great Britain is practically committed to two chambers, and that the only question is what the second chamber shall represent, the first representing numbers. "The rational conservatism of our time," he says, "will not rally round a house of hereditary land owners, even though tempered in its composition by a few men of mark, for whom, if they are not able to found hereditary estates, childlessness is the necessary but not a very noble qualification." He thinks it necessary that the principle of election and presumably of life membership, should be applied to the Lords as well as to the Commons, though he does not undertake to say how this shall be done.

There can be little doubt that Prof. Smith is right in urging that the elective principle should in some manner be applied to the upper house, and none at all that he is right in saying that the house must be changed in order to restore its moral authority, of which it has now none whatever, except among snobs, and to insure its mere existence. But one of his illustrations is not very fortunate. He admits that "confidence in Senates" has been shaken by the behavior of the Senate of the United States upon the tariff, but he adds that "the worst element there was that which came from raw and thinly peopled Western States, some of them little more than mining camps or ranches, which by an unchangeable article of the Constitution have the same representation in the Senate as New-York or Massachusetts." There would be no such constituencies in Great Britain. So far as the silver question is concerned, all this is quite true. But it is quite inapplicable to the tariff, to which Prof. Smith applies it. As a matter of fact, the three most conspicuous marplots of the tariff, whose betrayal of their party has caused them to be known, as "the Senators from Havemeyer," so far from representing "mining camps or ranches," represented, respectively, the old and populous States of Maryland, Ohio, and New-Jersey. It was to these Senators that Senator Caffery of Louisiana sarcastically referred in the debate when he avowed his astonishment at the zeal for the interest of American sugar that had been developed in States not one of which contained either a sugar plantation or a sugar refinery. The representative of the mining camp and the ranch has enough mischief of his own making to answer for. It will not do to make him the scapegoat of the partial failure of tariff reform.

AN ALDERMANIC MYSTERY.

Again the Railroad Committee of the Aldermen has reported in favor of awarding the King's Bridge Road franchise to the corporation that runs the Third Avenue cars instead of to the Metropolitan Traction Company.

The members of the Railroad Committee have never attempted to deny that practically every resident of the upper west side has declared in favor of the Broadway line, and duly accredited representatives of the district whose needs are to be served have shown on repeated occasions exactly why this franchise should be given to the one company and not to the other. They have talked in vain against the eloquence of Mr. Edward Lauterbach, who, if the Directory is to be credited, does not live on Washington Heights, and who, if we remember his one argument aright, thinks it more important that the Bowery's infantile population should have a convenient means for making trips into the country on hot Summer days than that business men who reside in the suburbs should be enabled to reach their offices without zigzagging across the city two or three times on their way down town.

Either that touching plea must be accepted as explaining the adamantine obstinacy of the Aldermen, or else one must lend unwilling ear to the gossip and rumors that have been in wide circulation for months about "touching" of quite another kind. No proof to substantiate accusations of that kind has ever been given. Perhaps there is none, and the Bowery babes explain the whole enigma. It is to be hoped that time will be obliging enough to tell.

PREMATURE AT LEAST.

There can be no great harm in a convention of the Good Government Clubs of the city next week to take counsel one with another, but for such a convention to nominate candidates for office would be premature, to say the least. There seems to us to be much force in the argument that it is not the function of these organizations to make nominations in any case, and that they would only weaken their influence and their power for good by doing so. But certainly it would be unwise for them to put up an independent ticket of their own before it is apparent whether by so doing they would do good or harm to the cause to which they are supposed to be devoted.

When we get separate municipal elections, as we shall two years hence, it may be possible to conduct an absolutely non-partisan canvass for city officers with hope of success. When that time comes, a properly constituted independent ticket would have a chance of election, and it would be proper for Good Government Clubs and other non-partisan bodies to unite in putting it forward. But at this year's election State officers and members of the Legislature are to be chosen, as well as local officers and Judges, and it will be impossible to keep party politics out of the canvass or to prevent it from having great effect upon the vote for all candidates.

Good Government Clubs may exert a good deal of influence upon nominations, and may finally determine the choice between desirable and undesirable candidates. There may even be some kind of a combination with reference to local offices, in which they may be useful, in behalf of good government. But if they prematurely make nominations of their own and get up an independent local ticket, it will encourage party organizations, not only to put up "straight tickets," but to make them of the strict machine order, with perfect assurance that one or the other would win. The result might be a Tammany victory or a Republican victory, but there is not the slightest chance that under the conditions prevailing this year there would be an independent non-partisan victory for city offices, and the Good Government Clubs might find they had done much harm to their own cause and greatly impaired their own usefulness.

DALY'S CASE.

It is unfortunate for the cause of Ireland that John Daly should have allowed himself to become a candidate for the House of Commons while he was yet a convict serving a term of imprisonment for having been concerned in a dynamite plot. It is still more unfortunate that all the Nationalist members of the House should have voted to refer his case to a committee instead of acquiescing in the cancelling of his election.

There was no dispute at all about the facts, which were before the House in the form of official certificates. Neither was there any pretense that Daly was not justly convicted. In the first place, to admit to a legislative body a convict who had not been purged of his guilt by a full pardon which should amount to an acquittal upon the ground of newly discovered evidence would be to hold the laws and the lawmaking power up to public contempt. In the second place, there is an express statute in England prohibiting the seating of any convict who may have been elected.

In the third place, and this is politically the most important, Daly's crime was particularly detestable and showed him to be an enemy of the human race. Assassination of a political enemy is a serious enough offense, but it by no means involves the same degree of turpitude as a dynamite plot, which is nothing but an attempt at promiscuous massacre. That any constituency should have chosen a man guilty of this crime to represent it is bad, but it is by no means so bad as that nearly all the Irish members should have so voted as virtually to testify that participation in a dynamite plot was not, to their minds, a disqualification for the same office they themselves held. With the hopeless minority they are now in, all that the Irish members can do to serve their country is to impress British opinion with the righteousness of their cause. Their course in the Daly case can have only the opposite effect, and must disgust and offend all Englishmen and alienate many Englishmen who have been friendly to home rule.

VALKYRIE WEATHER.

It would not be wise for those who are interested in the supremacy of the United States on the high seas to become panic-stricken because the Defender was overcome by stress of weather in Tuesday's race. But at the same time it would be very foolish to conclude that similar weather would be too much for the Valkyrie. The English yacht, it is true, is a light-weather boat, designed expressly to meet the sailing conditions which usually prevail off Sandy Hook in the early Autumn. But the weather of Tuesday was not what could be called heavy.

A few days ago, when Capt. Cranfield arrived with his ugly cutter at this port, a reporter for The New-York Times asked him some very pertinent questions about the races of Valkyrie III. on the other side. Much comment had been made on the fact that the Britannia had soundly beaten the new yacht in what sailors call "a breeze of wind." Capt. Cranfield was asked whether he thought it blew as hard on that day as it did on the day of the last contest between Valkyrie II. and Vigilant. He promptly replied that the latter race was sailed in good racing weather, while the English contest took place in a genuine blow. He was then asked whether the English defeat was administered in a breeze as strong as that of the second Puritan-Genesta race. He answered that he had not seen that race, but he believed from what he had read and heard of it that the wind then was about as strong as it was when the Britannia won.

In an interview immediately after Tuesday's trial race Mr. Arthur Glennie, Lord Dunraven's friend, said that when the Prince of Wales's yacht defeated Valkyrie III. it blew fully twice as hard as it did on Tuesday. Mr. Glennie's judgment and Capt. Cranfield's ideas seem to come very near to agreement. The Puritan-Genesta second race was sailed in a forty-knot blow, and last Tuesday's trial in a breeze running from 20 to 25 knots.

The impression has gained ground that in Valkyrie III. Mr. Watson has produced a fine drifter and that Lord Dunraven's prayer is for breezes of 8 or 10 miles an hour and millpond water. It should be borne in mind that English yachtsmen call such winds extremely light, and that a twelve or fifteen knot breeze is light in their opinion. When it blows 20 miles an hour they describe it as a good sailing breeze, and they do not begin to talk about a blow till the wind is approaching 35 or 40 miles an hour.

Valkyrie III. will probably prove to be an able boat in such weather as we have off Sandy Hook in early September, and if it chances to pipe up a swirling blow she will be beaten, but she will not come apart. It behooves the gentlemen who own the Defender to see that everything is shipshape and Bristol fashion before they go outside next month. There is no reason to fear that they will not do so. We hope to see the Defender ready to sail in a gale of wind, and if there is one she will show the Valkyrie her heels. If the weather is what our English friends call light, it will be just about weighty enough to send the Defender along at her best speed; and that will probably be a troublesome gait for Valkyrie III.

While the propriety of lugging the old Liberty Bell about the country from fair to fair, like a prize pumpkin or one of the clubs with which Capt. Cook was killed, may very well be questioned, and, if necessary, denied, yet the attempt made by certain tactless members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to use this more or less sacred relic as a means to coerce Atlanta into abandoning her much-talked-of bullfights, betrayed an even duller sense of what is judicious and dignified. This was not the way to convince the enterprising Georgians that to give their visitors the right to think an imitation, however bloodless, of a brutal Spanish sport represents the state of Southern civilization was to make a grave mistake. The mere prodding of a few steers in their well-protected ribs may or may not be cruel; but it is certainly ridiculous. It took a good while to bring the citizens of Atlanta to see the matter in that light; but they have done so at last, and orders prohibiting the silly exhibitions have been issued. It is a pity that the Liberty Bell was mixed up in a controversy of this sort. The suggestion that its removal from the only place where it means anything should be permitted or vetoed, according as the exposition officials behaved well or ill, was the height of absurdity. Important as is—to Atlanta—the work upon which those officials are engaged, it scarcely excused the proposition to treat this ancient symbol of our National existence as if it were a "reward of merit" card of the sort won by good little boys who refrain from whispering in Sunday school.

Never having had occasion to buy carpet tacks by the bushel, we do not know just how much it must have cost the residents of Stratford, Fairfield, Milford, and Southport, to convince bicyclists that Connecticut villagers disapprove of riding the wheel on the Sabbath day. Judging by the price of a single paper of tacks, however, the streets of those pleasant little towns could not have been so thickly strewn as they were last Sunday with these deadly foes of pneumatic tires without the expenditure of considerable money. But this is a grossly material view to take of a purely moral question. Of course, the reformation of the bicyclists was the only object aimed at, and if tacks will do it, Connecticut will not hesitate to spend as much as $3 for tacks every few weeks. Some people, it is to be feared, may doubt the advisability of this particular form of missionary work, and question whether a wheelman who has had his machine disabled after a fashion at once so safe and so effective will really be put in a state of mind tending toward repentance for his sins and amendment of his habits. As a matter of fact, would not a person who sorrowed to see his neighbor begin a meal without saying grace be as justified in putting arsenic in that neighbor's soup as these good Nutmeg Staters are to use tacks as an incentive to observance of the Sabbath? The one act would be a warning to which heed would have to be paid, just as the other is. It would be a little more criminal, perhaps, but not a bit more cowardly and more malignant, some folks might declare.

Improvements at Gray Gables.

From The Boston Journal.

Mrs. Cleveland is an ideal housewife, and this Summer many changes and improvements have been made at Gray Gables to add to the comfort of the members of the household. The entire establishment has undergone many repairs, those in the interior having been suggested by Mrs. Cleveland herself, with a view to added convenience and economy of space. Two more guest chambers have been made by dividing one large room on the second floor, and the children will hereafter occupy rooms in the third story. Near their sleeping apartments is a large and airy playroom, where, during damp, unpleasant days, the little girls can have tea parties.

Outside, too, Gray Gables presents a very orderly appearance, more so this year than ever before, for the scrub oak and pitch pine underbrush has been removed, and the President has indulged liberally in landscape gardening. Several pretty flower beds, filled with bright blossoms of all sorts, have been constructed near the house for Mrs. Cleveland, who is so devoted to flowers that she hardly has a favorite. The driveways have been enlarged and greatly improved, and a new entrance has been constructed.

Senator Lindsay Will Fight Hardin.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—Senator Lindsay will take the stump and make arguments in favor of sound money. Under the present condition of things Democratic in Kentucky this means that the Senator will wage war on P. Wat Hardin and his free-silver ideas. Senator Lindsay, in talking the matter over with a friend, stated his intention thus:

"The position Hardin has assumed in favor of free silver has fixed my mind on one thing, and that is that I will take the stump and make all the sound-money speeches I can during the campaign."

President Cleveland Silent.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 21.—The President and Dr. Bryant took a short fishing trip to-day. They did not go far down the bay, as the sea was quite rough.

The President and Secretary of State Olney will have nothing whatever to say for publication concerning the Mora claim in any of its phases; neither was it possible to secure any further information with relation to the affairs of the Congressional Librarian.

DR. RICHARDS. STORRS'S BIRTHDAY

Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims Is Seventy-four Years Old—Friends Congratulate Him.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 21.—The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer in his cottage, Sunset Ridge, on Divinity Hill, celebrated his seventy-fourth anniversary today. Many friends called at the cottage to congratulate him.

Dr. Storrs was born in Braintree, Mass. He left there when a boy and became a student in Amherst College. He was graduated in 1839 and entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1845. Dr. Storrs is the last lineal descendant of the family of his name. His father was a noted Congregational minister and was pastor of a church in Braintree for sixty years, and his grandfather was at one time the pastor of the Southold (L. I.,) Congregational Church, which is now the Presbyterian Church there.

Dr. Storrs will celebrate his golden wedding anniversary in a few weeks. He has three daughters and they are all married. There are nine grandchildren, eight girls and one boy. The boy is only four years old and is the son of the Rev. Dr. Coe, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, New-York. The little fellow is named after his grandfather.

Dr. Storrs, a few Sundays ago, preached a sermon in the chapel on Prospect Heights. He cares very little for exercise, except a short walk or a drive each day, which he generally takes in the afternoon.

Dr. Storrs is President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which directs its work in China, Japan, Africa, and Turkey. The Long Island Historical Society really owes its existence to him, he having always evinced a deep interest in the society's welfare.

RECOGNITION DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA

Over 200 Graduates in This Year's Class—Hamilton W. Mabie Speaks.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This is Chautauqua Commencement Day, and is called "Recognition Day." The graduates of the class of '95 of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle went through the customary exercises of passing the "golden gate," marching up and down the avenues, afterward receiving their diplomas. Dr. W. A. Duncan, Secretary of the Chautauqua Assembly, acted as Marshal of the Day.

The class of '95 calls itself the "Pathfinders," and has as its motto "The Truth Shall Make You Free." At 11 o'clock the address to the class was delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie of New-York, and his subject was "Literature as a Personal Resource."

The diplomas were awarded at 2:30 o'clock by Chancellor John H. Vincent. In the evening a grand rally was held in the Amphitheatre, where speeches were delivered and songs sung. The graduates numbered over 200.

ART NOTES.

—"Mrs. S. Stuart Frackelton," says The Trenton True American, "is a talented artist and the first of her sex in America to become a potter. Step by step she has advanced, self-taught from lack of opportunity on this side of the Atlantic to learn her chosen pursuit, until now she stands as the highest authority on the subject, both abroad and in her native land. Her book, "Tried by Fire," a volume dealing with ceramic art, has been accepted as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, and the thanks of the Lords of the Committee of Council of Education have been conveyed to the author. Mrs. Frackelton began her labors with grinding her clay in a coffee mill and rolling it out with a pastry roller. She is now the head of a large manufacturing business, which turns out all sorts of "American" colors and appliances for the art. She has been the recipient of many diplomas, medals, and prizes, and is the only American who has received a foreign medal for ceramic art. She has declined an offer from the Mexican Government of a place at the head of a national school of ceramic decoration. At the Antwerp Exposition last season she was medaled for her American gold bronzes and colors, as well as her china painting. Eight awards were her share at the World's Fair, besides the gold medal for the "Frackelton jar," a notable bit of pottery designated as the "best art salt-glaze produced to date in this country," and which had the honor of being the first article sold in the woman's department.

—The Musée de Cluny has obtained the famous reliquary in Limoges enamel which originally held the bones of St. Valeria. It is a magnificent and elaborate example, measures 26 centimeters high by 15 centimeters wide, and is enriched with a figure of the virgin martyr seated upon a throne, holding her head in her hand, and wearing a sumptuously colored and much-jeweled dress, including a mantle. The head, repoussé and chiseled, is in high relief. Other figures, including that of St. Martial of Limoges, add to the interest of this relic.

—Gabriel Auguste Ancelot, the distinguished French architect, is dead. He was born in Paris, gained the Prix de Rome in 1851, a médaille d'honneur in 1867, and a gold medal in 1869, and was elected Membre de l'Institut in 1892. He entered the Legion of Honor in 1867. In 1873 he was appointed a professor in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and continued to act in that capacity until of late. His most important building in Paris is the new Musée des Arts et Métiers.

—The collection of Baron N. A. Steengracht van Moyland, mentioned in Baedeker's guide books, and well known to American travelers, will come up at auction on the 10th of September, in Amsterdam, under direction of Mr. A. Preyer of Amsterdam and New-York. The collection consists of paintings of the modern Dutch and Barbizon schools, and the finest examples of these masters are found therein.

—It is reported that the Duc d'Aumale has arranged to buy from his nephew, the Duc d'Orléans, the world-renowned Château d'Amboise, which was restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The former intends, it is said, to appropriate the building as a place of retreat for some of his companions in arms during the African wars of Louis Philippe, and after the last of these warriors has joined the majority, to give the château to the City of Amboise.

—Alfred Clarence Alais, an English engraver, well known by his large plate of Landseer's "Hunter and Cob" and other works, is dead in London, in his sixtieth year.

Connecticut Peace Society.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 21.—This was a notable day at the Connecticut Peace Society's convention, the attendance reaching 10,000. The Rev. A. A. Kidder read from Scriptures some Gospel truths upon peace. The annual report of the Universal Peace Union was read by the Business Manager, Oliver S. Fell of Philadelphia. The report spoke of the annual Peace Congress at Antwerp, the Arbitral College at Milan, the Universal Peace Union at the National Council of the Women of Liberty, and the Peace Bell; the work in opposition to boys' brigades, Mr. Creamer's petition to Congress, the peace work in foreign countries, Barodet's arbitration bill in the French Chamber of Deputies, labor strikes, and other branches of work of the Universal Peace Union.

John Branson of Philadelphia and F. G. Stephens made addresses.

He Appreciates a Good Thing.

From an interview with Thomas L. James in Printers' Ink.

I always read articles on financial questions, many of which are valuable and interesting. The Sunday edition of The Times publishes a financial article that is always worthy of careful perusal; it is at all times—to use an expressive colloquialism—"up to date."

THE NEW BATTLESHIP INDIANA

Some Details of Construction — Good Accommodations for Officers and Men—Dimensions and Armament.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Indiana, the first of the three coast-line battleships to be launched, was authorized by act of Congress, approved June 30, 1890, appropriating for the construction of three battleships, at an individual cost not exceeding $4,000,000.

Bids were opened Oct. 1, 1890, and to William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia were awarded the contracts for two of these craft at a price of $3,020,000 each. The award was made Nov. 19, 1890, at which time the Cramps formally bound themselves to finish the two vessels within exactly three years.

The Indiana is built of steel. The hull is protected by belts of heavy armor, 7½ feet wide, 3 feet of which are above water. This protection runs along both sides of the vessel for a distance of 148 feet, amidships, at the extremities of which the armor turns in toward the centre line at an angle of 45 degrees for a longitudinal distance of 196 feet, and passing around and supporting the armor for the thirteen-inch gun turrets. On top of this side armor is placed a steel deck 2¾ inches thick, under which are the magazines and machinery. Above this belt of side armor and extending from redoubt to redoubt, the sides are 5 inches thick, with a backing of 10 feet of coal.

The vessel is cut up forward, beneath the waterline, making a powerful ram bow, and doing away with excessive bow waves on account of the easier lines so obtained, as well as greatly adding to the manoeuvring qualities.

The principal dimensions are:

Length on the waterline	348 feet
Breadth, extreme	69¾ feet
Draught, forward and aft	24 feet
Displacement	10,288 tons
Sustained sea speed	15 knots
Normal coal supply	400 tons
Bunker capacity	1,040 tons

Between the turrets for the thirteen-inch guns there is a superstructure in which are placed the six-inch guns, and above or upon the deck erected thereon are placed the eight-inch guns. A battery of six-pounders is arranged along the top of the hammock berthing and bridge, and one-pounders are placed, two forward and two aft, one on either side, on the berth deck. In the tops of the double-topped military mast are placed four gatling guns, two in each top. The batteries will consist of:

MAIN BATTERY.

Four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles.
Eight eight-inch breech-loading rifles.
Four six-inch breech-loading rifles.

SECONDARY BATTERY.

Twenty six-pounder rapid-fire guns.
Four one-pounder rapid-fire guns.
Four Gatling guns.

In addition to the foregoing offensive phase of the ship, there are six torpedo tubes, one bow, one stern, and four broadside, two on either side, just abaft and forward of the forward and after barbettes, respectively.

The four thirteen-inch guns are mounted in pairs in two barbette turrets, forward and abaft the superstructure on the main deck. The lower part of these turrets, called the barbette, is seventeen inches thick, while the turret proper that rises above this wall of armor is fifteen inches thick.

The eight-inch guns are mounted in pairs in four turrets of similar character, two on either side, on the forward and after extremities of the superstructure deck.

The four six-inch guns, two on each side, are placed amidships on the main deck. These guns will have local protection in addition to splinter bulkheads, shields, and automatic shutters.

The thirteen-inch guns have an effective arc of fire of 270 degrees. These guns are mounted about seventeen feet above the water line. The eight-inch guns are about twenty-five feet above the water line, and are high enough to fire over the thirteen-inch turrets. These guns have an arc of fire of 164 degrees.

The engines are of the twin-screw, vertical, triple expansion, inverted cylinder type, the diameter of cylinders being as follows: High pressure, 31.5 inches; intermediate pressure, 48 inches; low pressure, 75 inches, with a common stroke of 42 inches. There are four double-ended boilers, 18 by 15 feet in diameter, and two single-ended boilers (donkey), 8½ by 10 feet in diameter. Each boiler and engine is in a separate water-tight compartment, in order to localize possible injury.

While the normal supply of coal is 400 tons, there is coal bunker capacity of 1,800 tons.

The complement will consist of 475 persons, officers and men. Good quarters and accommodations have been provided, and all the latest sanitary improvements will be installed, to insure efficiency and thoroughness in lighting, ventilating, and draining.

NO MANOEUVRES NECESSARY

Fleets Can Obtain as Good Results Cruising from Port to Port.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Navy Department is the subject of some unjust criticism at present on account of its failure to hold extensive naval manoeuvres on the North Atlantic station. It has been asserted by the eager experts in such matters that the departmental officials have some covert reason for not ordering a fleet to play war in Long Island Sound, or attack imaginary foes in Boston Harbor.

One disappointed critic berates the Secretary because he has not summoned the ships on the South Atlantic and the European stations to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to swell the Bunce squadron into a gigantic fleet, that a maritime circus may be held this Summer. Those who complain at the failure to call our ships home from foreign stations would be the first to heap blame on Secretary Herbert or Assistant Secretary McAdoo if trouble were to arise in the West Indies, in any of the South American countries, or on the European station, and there were no ships in the vicinity to look after American interests. As at present organized, the North Atlantic fleet is not sufficiently large for manoeuvres such as would be planned if there were an adequate force at the command of the Navy Department. It is not a judicious policy to withdraw vessels from foreign stations in order to contribute to a display at home.

Those who are acquainted with the surprises of revolutions and know the suddenness of such disturbances do not believe he risk to American interests is justified that the merely spectacular features of a naval demonstration may be enhanced.

Then, too, the present work of the North Atlantic Squadron is not idle or purposeless, if the orders of its Commander in Chief are observed or the intentions of the Navy Department are respected. The cruises along the New-England coast afford abundant opportunity to go through evolutions, to test steering capacities and eccentricities, and to proceed in different methods. The pretentious plan of naval manoeuvres is, to a certain extent, fulfilled by these less ostentatious cruises from port to port.

The management of vessels in time of war depends upon the

BRITAIN AND ARMENIANS

Conservative Idea About Obligation to Demand Reform.

A COMPLIMENT TO TURKISH PEOPLE

Anti-Parnellite Alfred Webb Resigns from Parliament Because Three Healyites Are Elected to Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the course of the discussion of the Foreign Office estimates in the House of Commons to-day James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade in the Rosebery Ministry, said that the reforms which the Government asked to have instituted in Armenia were the least that could be accepted. The position of Christians throughout the East, he declared, was extremely perilous.

Mr. T. C. Bowles, Conservative, denied the existence of any obligation on the part of Great Britain to introduce reforms in Armenia. He complained at length of the extraordinary change which the policy of the Tory party had undergone, declaring that it amounted to a reversal of the best tradition of English policy.

Sir Ellis A. Bartlett, Conservative, expressed regret that the late Government had not taken action to save Japan from coercion at the hands of France and Russia. Referring to the Armenian agitation, he described it as injurious and unjustifiable. The Turkish people, he said, were moderate, temperate, and courageous.

T. M. Healy, criticising the speeches of Messrs. Bartlett and Bowles, sarcastically expressed regret at seeing division already in the ranks of the Conservatives.

Alfred Webb, the anti-Parnellite, who was elected to represent the West Division of Waterford in the House of Commons, has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; in other words, has resigned his seat in Parliament.

The cause of his retirement from the House is that he is not satisfied with the action of the anti-Parnellite Party in electing three Healyites to membership of the Sessional Committee, and he complains that the committee does not resent sufficiently the baseless attacks that have been made on Edward Blake, John Dillon, and Justin McCarthy.

INVESTIGATION AT KU-CHENG.

Belief at Washington that the Commission Will Not Be Hampered.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The following cable dispatch has been received at the London offices of the Wesleyan Missionary Society:

"Cheng-Tu commission inadequate. Officials implicated. Disturbances spreading. Regarding Fukian massacre, the Methodist public urge strong Government action. Have forwarded cable to Lord Salisbury."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Consul General Jernigan, at Shanghai, has informed the State Department by cable that the investigation by the Chinese authorities of the Ku-Cheng massacre is being conducted with closed doors. Acting Secretary Adee has communicated this information in a cable dispatch to Mr. Denby, the United States Minister at Peking, with instructions to ascertain its portent, and, if it be true, to arrange matters so that the United States Commissioner now at Ku-Cheng, J. C. Hixson, United States Consul at Foo-Choo, can attend the hearing, and not be hampered in getting all the facts.

The State Department officials do not take a serious view of the failure of Consul Hixson to obtain admission to the hearing which the authorities are conducting, and are certain that the General Government at Peking will set matters right. It is understood that the star chamber inquiry is being made by officials of the province in which Ku-Cheng is situated, and that these are not aware of the promise of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs, to allow Great Britain and the United States to make the fullest and freest investigation. When Minister Denby presents to the Tsung-Li-Yamen that the American Commissioner is being hampered in his efforts to obtain all necessary facts, it is probable, according to the view taken here, that orders will be issued directing the authorities of the province to admit Mr. Hixson to the hearings and accord him every opportunity to ascertain all that he has been instructed to obtain by the Washington Government.

SPAIN'S VICTORIES IN CUBA.

Rebels Dispersed at Manguito, Rio Largo, and Sagua Lajas.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Col. Oliver reports from Remedios that on Tuesday his command engaged in battle with bands of rebels at Manguito and Rio Largo, the Spanish troops capturing three rebel camps, with a large quantity of munitions of war. The loss of the rebels is supposed to be heavy. They left three of their dead on the field. Several of the Government troops were wounded, but none was killed.

A dispatch from Matanzas says that the Spanish column under Col. Molina on a farm at Sagua Lajas, in the Province of Santa Clara, yesterday surprised a rebel camp containing two bands commanded by Hurtado Zayas and Antonio Nunez. The troops at once attacked the insurgents and dispersed them in all directions. Eight dead and many wounded rebels were left on the field. The Government force had one killed and two wounded.

The Palanka column has defeated the insurgents under Roloff and Sanchez. It is stated that sixty insurgents were killed.

INCIDENTS OF SEAFORD'S WRECK.

Men Conducted Themselves Well—All Passengers Lost Baggage.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Clara S. Foltz, the noted lawyer of California, was on board the steamer Seaford, which was sunk in the Channel as the result of a collision with the steamer Lyon yesterday afternoon. She lost all her baggage.

The other Americans who were on board the lost ship are in a similar plight. All are here, and are engaged in the purchase of necessary clothing to-day.

Senator Ozmun of Minnesota confirms the statements of many others in regard to the admirable conduct of the passengers. The men assisted the women and children on board the steamer Lyon before seeking safety themselves. There was not even a suggestion of a panic.

A number of American passengers called at the United States Embassy to-day for the purpose of asking advice and assistance. Several of them were left almost penniless. One woman lost nearly $10,000.

A SECRET DECREE REVEALED.

District President of Schleswig Orders Arrests of Socialists.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Vorwaerts publishes another secret decree issued by the District President of Schleswig, directing the Chiefs of Police at Kiel, Altona, and elsewhere, to stop, as far as possible, processions of Socialist clubs, which, he says, have no claim to be treated on the same footing as other clubs.

The significance of the Vorwaerts's revelation that such a decree has been issued is increased by the fact that it contains the following: "As recent secret decrees have repeatedly become public through indiscretion, I make you answerable for the strictest secrecy regarding this."

The Liberal papers here contend that the decree itself is illegal.

NICARAGUA ALARMS BRITAIN.

A Dead-Lock with the United States or Surrender of Treaty Rights.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The St. James's Gazette in a leading editorial asks the question: "How does Great Britain stand with the United States in regard to the Nicaraguan Canal?" Pursuing the subject, the paper adds:

"It would be well for George N. Curson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to put the question in the House of Commons, and obtain a clear answer. As far as can be seen, we are heading straight for a crisis, and there will be either a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries or an English surrender of important treaty rights."

Foreign Legion in Madagascar.

A writer to The Revue Blanche from Madagascar stood in the ranks between a former French Lieutenant, who had been cashiered, and a Russian gentleman, who wore glasses, and would not read Tolstoi, "because the Count is not received in respectable society." The Foreign Legion is formed of men who wish to become Frenchmen, and, having no money, pay for their naturalization papers with their blood; of adventurers from all countries whose records are not immaculate; of inexorable sightseers, of renegades, outlaws, prodigal sons, vagabonds, and astonished wanderers, bent for a time under the cruelest discipline imaginable. How the Foreign Legion lasts would be inexplicable if there were not many men who loved liberty not in the abstract, not for itself, but against a form of authority. The Foreign Legion is also a refuge. It is the alma mater of the soulless. The Corporal who, at Lou-Poa, in the Tonquin war, scaled the Chinese fort and raised the French flag on its wall, shouted, "Long live Belgium and the Legion!"

Death of Deputy Louis Terrier.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Louis Terrier, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Minister of Commerce and Colonies in the late Dupuy Cabinet, is dead. He was forty-one years of age.

Louis Terrier was born at Annecy, Department of Havre-Savoie, July 8, 1854. He was an editor of Le Mot d'Ordre and of Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle until 1888, when he was elected a Councillor General of Dreux. He was Mayor of Dreux in 1888, Deputy in 1889, and Minister of Commerce in 1893. He was a Radical in politics and a fervent disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau in social philosophy.

Solicitor General for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—William Kenny, member of the House of Commons for St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, has, it is officially announced, been appointed Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Kenny is a Liberal-Unionist. He is a member of the Senate of Dublin University, and was formerly a bencher of the King's Inn, Dublin. His appointment to a Government office vacates his seat in Parliament. The Parnellites intend to contest the seat.

Fra Diavolo at Work in Sardinia.

ROME, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Sassari, Sardinia, says a stage coach was attacked a few days ago near that place by a band of brigands, who robbed the mails and seized all the money and valuables in possession of the passengers. The brigands were pursued and overtaken by a party of carabineers, and a fight ensued in which the Captain of the carabineers and one of his men were killed and two other carabineers were wounded.

Burns Panel Unveiled at Ayr.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 21.—Wallace Bruce, ex-Consul of the United States in this city, unveiled this evening the fourth and last panel of the Burns Statue at Ayr. The panel was the gift of American admirers of the poet, and is the work of George Bissell, a New-York sculptor. It represents the parting of Burns and Highland Mary. Dr. Birrell of New-York delivered an oration on "The Genius of Burns." A large number of persons attended the ceremony.

Mulheim's Riot Seriously Persistent.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The riot at Mulheim growing out of the competition between two steamship companies continues. Several encounters have occurred between the rioters and the police, in which many of the gendarmes were hurt by stones. The gendarmes retaliated by charging upon the crowd with fixed bayonets, wounding many. The Governor of the district threatens to proclaim a state of siege if the rioting is continued longer.

Cruiser San Francisco at Havre.

HAVRE, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived here to-day. She exchanged salutes with the port and vessels in the harbor as she entered. A large party of gentlemen, including Mayor Brindeau, Sub-Prefect Salmon, and the American Consul, were at the waterside awaiting her arrival.

Dunraven Sails on the Teutonic.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic sailed hence this evening for New-York, having as one of her 280 saloon passengers, Lord Dunraven, the head of the syndicate owning the yacht Valkyrie III. Lord Dunraven had a cordial reception when he went on board the steamer. He was in the best of spirits.

Fastest English Railway Time.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The London and Northwestern Railway Company's new fast train which left Euston Station at 8 o'clock last evening arrived at Aberdeen at 4:58 o'clock this morning, having covered the distance of 540 miles in the shortest time on record.

Dundee's Orderly Strike Spreading.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 21.—The strike of the jute workers in Dundee is spreading rapidly. Thirteen thousand workers went out today, in addition to the 7,000 or more who struck yesterday. The strikers are very orderly and are giving the police no trouble.

Invalided Madagascar Invaders.

ALGIERS, Aug. 21.—The French transport Provence has arrived here from Madagascar, bringing a large number of sick and wounded French soldiers. Twenty-six of the invalided men she took on board died during the voyage.

Dom Pedro's Captain Exonerated.

HAVRE, Aug. 21.—The Maritime Tribunal has acquitted Capt. Créquler of all blame for the wreck of his vessel, the French steamer Dom Pedro, which was lost off Cape Coorubedo, on the west coast of Galicia last May.

Lycia Sights Thirteen Icebergs.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British steamer Lycia, Capt. Jones, at Avonmouth from Montreal, reports that she sighted thirteen large icebergs Aug. 11 and 12, from 20 to 150 miles east of Belle Isle.

Eight Persons Drowned in the Rhine.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—A passenger steamer on the Rhine came into collision with a string of barges in tow of a tug near Mehrum to-day, sinking one of the barges and drowning eight persons.

New Governor of the Cameroons.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Herr von Puttkamer, formerly Governor of the Fogo District, has been appointed Governor of the Cameroons.

Rival Railroads Contest a Crossing.

There is a serious disagreement between the Union Electric Railroad Company and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company as to the amount of bonus the former company shall pay to the steam railroad company for the right to cross its tracks at the Southern Boulevard.

The New-Haven Company has an engine, under steam, with a car attached, standing on a siding near the Southern Boulvard, which is ready to run out upon the crossing shoul d the trolley people try to make an advance, and the latter are prepared, with a gang of men, with tools and material, standing near by, who are only waiting for a favorable moment to complete their work.

The trolley cars are running over a portion of their route, and are doing an unexpectedly large business. At the office of the Union Company it was said last night that the two corporations would soon arrive at an amicable agreement, when the trolley line would be finished.

Back from a Pilgrimage.

Among the passengers on the Red Star Line steamer Noordland, which arrived here yesterday were many members of the Evangelists' Presbyterian Pilgrimage. Among them were Dr. Henry M. Field, who headed the party, and Dr. Charles L. Thompson and wife.

The tourists are delighted at the treatment accorded them during their trip. They visited the following cities, Drogheda and Belfast, in Ireland; Wigton, Dumfries, Cumnock, Wier Kirk, Presthen, Glasgow, Edinburgh St. Andrews, in Scotland; Chester, London, Canterbury, Paris, Geneva, Grindelwald, Lucerne, Heidelberg, Cologne, Amsterdam, Leyden, and Antwerp.

The Hirsch Association Outing.

The members of the Henry Hirsch Association who had their sixth annual outing yesterday at Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel, College Point, returned at 10:30 o'clock last night.

They were met at the foot of Twenty-second Street and the North River by the Young Men's Independent Pioneer Corps of the Ninth Assembly District and the Garfield Flute and Drum Corps. These organizations escorted them from the pier to the headquarters of the organization, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

QUAY'S VICTORY SEEMS ASSURED

Results in Philadelphia Unquestionably a Disappointment to the Hastings People—County Nominations Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Conventions to nominate candidates for county offices and for delegates to the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday were held to-day. The county conventions excited little interest, as they were of the cut-and-dried order, and the delegate conventions absorbed all the attention, as, upon the result of their action there probably hung the mastery of the Republican Party leadership in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia has twenty-eight legislative districts, and these twenty-eight districts send seventy delegates to the State Convention.

Of the result of the conventions in these districts, as they bear on the Quay-Hastings fight, considerable doubt and confusion exists. Both sides are claiming several districts, and in two of them, the First and Fifth, there was a split, and two conventions were held and two sets of delegates elected. The estimate of seventeen delegates for Senator Quay seems to be about the right number, and the victory appears to rest with him, as he was originally conceded only ten delegates by his opponents.

The Hastings leaders to-night give to Mr. Quay but fifteen delegates, but tacitly admit that at least seven delegates are in the doubtful column. The Hastings leaders claim they have won what they expected, but the claim of victory seems hardly borne out by the results.

Quay has undoubtedly carried the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Districts, although the Hastings people claim the Third and Sixth, and thus cut off two delegates from his seventeen, and figure out but fifteen for him. Besides the seemingly assured seventeen votes, the Quay estimate is one probable, five contested, and two pledged delegates, which claims, if borne out, will give Quay twenty-five votes from Philadelphia in the State Convention. The "probable" delegate is William B. Ahern of the Thirteenth Ward, who was one of the nominees to-day for a county office. The contested delegates are from the split convention in the First and Fifth Districts, and the two "pledged" delegates are from the Twenty-first District.

As far as can be predicted of a convention in which so many delegates are uninstructed, Senator Quay appears reasonably sure of victory, as the drift of sentiment throughout the State seems to have set in his favor. The Hastings leaders, however, appear undisturbed, and are seemingly as confident of victory as they were weeks ago. The conventions to-day were not marred by any trouble of consequence, and the bitter feeling between the two factions was confined within bounds. The six City and County Conventions made the following nominations:

Judge of Common Pleas, Court No. 1—Craig Biddle; District Attorney—George S. Graham; City Controller—John M. Walton; Coroner—Samuel H. Ashbridge; Recorder of Deeds—William M. Geary; Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court—William B. Anern.

All of the above, with the exception of Geary, are the present incumbents of the offices for which they were nominated today.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Lycoming Republican County Convention to-day elected and instructed Hastings delegates to the State Convention. Strong resolutions in support of the State administration were adopted.

LYNCHERS PROSECUTED BY THE A. P. A.

Bitter Feeling Generated by the Killing of the Vinsons near Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 21.—The lynching of the Vinsons, father and son, at Ellensburg, and the arrest of the lynchers are causing great excitement.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Graves furnished the names of those who participated in the riot, consisting of Mike Lender, Frank Uebelocker, William J. Kennedy, John Bush, Frank Fregle, Richard Linke, Fred Schalle, Henry Deurscourt, "Jim" Hagen, George Hilder, James Holsworth, James Altren, Andrew Kliborn, "Jim" Case, George Hills, Nels Swanson, Manuel Sarraco, George Burger, Mike Ostrander, Frank Finley, Charles Kennedy, and "Bob" Wilkinson. Their preliminary examination was held yesterday, after which they were all hurried to the county jail under a strong guard. The A. P. A. element is in the fight, and will make desperate efforts to have the supposed lynchers convicted.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Graves is determined that they shall be tried. Friends of the imprisoned men are equally determined, and, as a consequence, troops are guarding the county jail, expecting an effort to release the imprisoned men. Gov. McGraw will dispatch companies from Spokane here if there is trouble.

A majority of the members of Company A, under command of Capt. Frost, are reported to be in sympathy with the lynchers, and, should any attempt be made to release them, it is not assured that the mob will be met with much resistance.

LOWEST AVERAGE FOR TWENTY YEARS

Drop in Temperature Makes a Record for an August Day.

The average Weather Bureau temperature yesterday was 7¼° lower than the average for the corresponding date in the last twenty years. At midnight the mercury had descended from 66° at 3 A. M., to 60° and was still unsettled.

The day was one that should have been accompanied by falling leaves, the gathering of grapes and apples, and the bursting of chestnut burrs. Instead is was a surprise to the wearer of warm-weather riament, who, however, had small excuse for his uncomfortableness, for the morning gave warning of what the last hours of the day would be.

The highest Weather Bureau temperature was recorded at 4 P. M., when the mark was 71°. The mercury on The Times Building, on the street level indicated at that hour, 74°, and its lowest register was 64° at mbidnight.

"Fair and warmer," Mr. unn said last night when asked what New-Yorkers might expect to-day.

QUESTION ABOUT APPOINTMENTS

Fire Board and Civil Service Commission Not Fully Agreed.

There exists some difference of opinion between the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission, touching sundry recent appointments of the former.

The Civil Service Commission does not recognize as valid the appointment of the Deputy Fire Marshal, the Auditor, and several others connected with the department stables, maintaining that a civil service examination should have preceded the action of the Commissioners. President La Grange said:

"I do not coincide in this opinion. I think the offices in question are exempt from the operation of the civil service law. But we propose to arrive at some understanding in the matter, and Commissioner Sheffield and myself will confer with the Civil Service Board this morning."

FACE-SLAPPING AT THE YACHT TRIAL

Mr. Staples and Mr. Langley Not at Home to Confirm a Story.

A story was circulated yesterday to the effect that Ernest Staples, a member of the Brooklyn Club, had slapped W. H. Langley's face on board John H. Hanan's yacht Embla during the trial race Tuesday between the Defender and the Vigilant.

It was said that Mr. Langley had taken offense at something Mr. Staples had said and called him a liar, whereupon Mr. Staples had slapped his face. It was also said that the encounter had taken place at the Union League Club.

The principals of the story are out of town now. Mr. Staples lives at the Plaza when he is in town.

At the Union League Club it was denied that there had been an encounter. Neither of the men is a member of the club.

The Kriegerbund Elects Officers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The business session of the Kriegerbund ended this evening with the election of the following officers:

President—Fritz Schrader of Batesville, Ind.; Vice President—Emil Grinn, Carnegie, Penn.; Secretary—Julius Eggers, Chicago; Treasurer—Louis Estel, Cincinnati; Attorney General—Henry Buschmann, Cincinnati; Secretary of the Beneficial Branch—V. Goss, Chicago; Trustees—H. Mueller, Columbus; Ernest Feldt, St. Louis, and Fritz Ensione, Pittsburg.

The bund will meet on the same day next year at Belleville, Ill. The Treasurer of the bund will hereafter be also Treasurer of the beneficial branch.

MISS MANNING A BRIDE

Weds the Private Secretary to Queen Wilhemina.

THE AFFAIR QUITE UNOSTENTATIOUS

Only Relatives and Immediate Friends Attend the Ceremony—Mr. and Mrs. Von der Oudermeulen Go to Holland.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The Von der Oudermeulen-Manning wedding at noon to-day was not only of interest because of the family connections of the bride and groom, but of international concern as well, because the bride will be the first American woman to be taken as a bride into the Court circles of Holland.

The ceremony which united Mary Elizabeth Manning, the younger daughter of the late Daniel Manning, and Jules Cornelius von der Oudermeulen of The Hague, Holland, was performed in All Saints' Episcopal Cathedral. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, ex-Mayor James H. Manning, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Katharine M. Delehanty. Canon Fulcher, the groom, and his best man, Mr. Frederick C. Manning, the younger brother of the bride, met the bride at the altar rail. There were no ushers. The ceremony was according to the Episcopal ritual. The decorations of the church were very simple. Great vases filled with fragrant white lilies, which reached almost across the altar, occupied space on the retable, and were the only flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Von der Oudermeulen.

The bride's gown was of ivory-satin duchesse, cut with a Paquin skirt, and free from any ornamentation. The train, which was two yards long, was cut round, and fell from a single box plait, and, like the entire dress, was lined with heavy corded silk. The bodice was a seamless surplice in cut, crossing in soft folds over the bust to the left side, and finished about the waist line with a fold of satin. The high stock collar had flaring wings of satin at the nape of the neck. A long tulle veil completely covered the bride's face and figure on her way to the altar, but during the marriage ceremony it was thrown back from the face.

The bride wore no jewelry, but carried a silver and white Prayer Book, presented to her by the bridegroom, and a large shower bouquet of Bride roses and sweet peas.

Miss Delehanty's gown was of pale rose pink silk, made very full and flaring, veiled in a soft sheer drapery of white organdie. The bodice and skirt were relieved by insertion and lace of Valenciennes, and wide satin ribbons of the same tint as the under dress. From a twist of velvet in the high coiffure depended a waist-length veil of white tulle.

The wedding party was small, only relatives and a few near and intimate acquaintances being present. The reason for this was the absence of the bridegroom's relatives, who did not cross the ocean, but will welcome Mr. and Mrs. von der Oudermeulen upon their arrival in Holland.

The only guests outside of relatives were Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Andrews of New-York, John R. Manning and Miss Manning of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Antwerp, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Mix.

Directly following the ceremony the bridal party and guests were driven to the residence of John A. Delehanty, where a reception was held. Mrs. Delehanty is a sister of Mrs. von der Oudermeulen. The house was exquisitely decorated, pink being the prevailing hue.

The bride and groom left for New-York during the afternoon, to remain there until Saturday, when they will sail for Europe on the steamer Etruria, intending to proceed directly to Holland, where, upon entering The Hague, another marriage ceremony will be performed by the Burgomaster of the city. As Mr. and Mrs. von der Oudermeulen enter the castle the American flag will be raised in welcome. A short time will be spent at The Hague, and then Mr. and Mrs. von der Oudermeulen will pass several months traveling on the Continent and in the East, and will return to this country in about a year on a visit.

The groom is the private secretary to Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, and has been in Albany for several weeks, the guest of John A. Delehanty. He speaks English and several other languages fluently. Miss Manning was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and is an accomplished musician.

MARRIAGE OF MISS EDITH MINTURN.

Wedded to I. N. Phelps Stokes at Her Mother's Summer Home.

POINTE À PIC, Quebec, Aug. 21.—I. N. Phelps Stokes of New-York was married here to-day to Miss Edith Minturn, daughter of Mrs. R. B. Minturn of New-York. The village was en fête, bunting being displayed along the route from the Minturn Summer home to the church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New-York, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Petry of Quebec, in the village church at noon in the presence of a large number of guests from New-York and other cities.

The bride was attired in white, and her six bridesmaids in pink. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Stokes left on the steamer Carolina for the Adirondack Mountains.

Many friends of the young couple from Bar Harbor, Me., Lenox, Mass., and New-York, attended the wedding.

The bride is widely known for her beauty, and her poses in tableaux for charitable objects have attracted the attention of artists. She posed in the Court of Honor at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago as the "Statue of the Republic." A photograph of this pose took the first prize at the last exhibition by the Society of Photographers.

The bridegroom, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York, was graduated at Harvard in 1891. He is a member of the Harvard, Knickerbocker, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and Reform Clubs of New-York.

Independent Germans Organize.

The Independent Citizens' Union, a German organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, which seceded from the German-American Union, met last night at 301 East Eighty-first Street. Wilhelm Meyer presided.

The union, after transacting some routine business and perfecting its organization, passed resolutions favoring more liberal laws, and, also, resolutions denouncing Tammany methods and the German-American Union, and asking Germans to join with the Citizens' organization in arranging for campaign work.

Died in a Providence Street.

A telegram was received at Police Headquarters last night from the Chief of Police of Providence, R. I., stating that Joseph Morton, seventy years old, supposed to be the agent for George Borgfeldt & Co., 18 Washington Place, this city, had died in the street in Providence last night, and that his body had been delivered to an undertaker.

Odd Fellows Elect Officers.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows this afternoon the following officers were elected: Grand Master—Alfred Guthrie, Albany; Deputy Grand Master—Samuel J. Pease, New-York; Grand Secretary—John G. Debuert, Brooklyn; Treasurer—Charles S. Wehr, Brooklyn; Grand Representative—Jacob Stern, Buffalo.

A CAMP MEETING AT OLD ORCHARD

The Methodists of Maine Holding a Congregation in the Good Old Style in the Pine Woods.

OLD ORCHARD CAMPGROUND, Me., Aug. 21.—There are thousands here, and thousands are coming and going daily with as much precision as the flow of the water upon the velvety beach. There is something remarkable about these Maine Methodists that you do not find among the people of that denomination in the Southern and Middle States. They are more staid and religiously phlegmatic, and there is a solemnity about their religious services that gives the impression of chilliness, and, when they are better known, a conviction that their religious feeling is deep down in their hearts, and needs some strong incentive to bring up an evidence of its existence to the surface.

There are staid people here from Portland, solemn aristocrats from Augusta, attentive lumbermen from Gardiner, thoughtful men and women from Bath and Saco and Biddeford, exact people from other parts of the State, who are at home here, figures that we expect to meet every year as entertainers of the host of visitors from all parts of the United States, particularly Boston. Boston is the city of all cities to a Maine man, and a Boston man is looked upon up here as the acme of perfection.

Twenty-three years ago this Summer, Rev. J. S. Inskip, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City, came here and opened this campground for the Methodists of Maine, giving them such a send-off as they had never seen or heard before. He was a host in himself, and moved the mountain into enthusiasm. The rich men of Portland and Augusta, as well as other parts of the State, came together and put up the money which served to purchase the ground and fit up the camp, and the title has remained with them ever since, for this is consecrated ground devoted to the use of camp meetings and to remain so forever.

The third camp meeting of the Summer, now fairly started, is that of the Methodists of the Portland District, but, although so denominated, it is, in reality, a general camp meeting for Methodists from all parts of the country. Each of the three bodies are religiously grafted themselves onto the other. The Christian Alliance people had not ended their meeting before the Salvation Army began their services, and although the Salvationists tuned up their brass band on time, the Alliancers seemed reluctant to depart. It was the same with the army last Monday morning, for they held on with an experience meeting, and were reluctant to surrender the fort, but the Methodists went right on and took possession, while the soul-stirring airs of the band were ringing in their ears, and with an evident desire to make the most of the seven days during which they announced they would hold their meetings in the pine woods.

It was a dampening day. Sunday morning the heavens opened, and, instead of a downpour of fire, there came a flood of rain, with intervals of thunder and lightning, which was terrific, and continued all day, soaking everything and making the camp ground anything but enticing on the following day. There is a great building here called the Tabernacle, which will seat 4,000 people, and is entirely inadequate to the demand for shelter of the 10,000 or more who have daily flocked to the ground. The rain did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the Salvationists, for they went right on with their meetings all day Sunday, wet and muddy as they were, and the building was crowded to overflowing every session.

On Monday morning the Methodists were to start in at 10 o'clock, but there was a rejoicing time by the hold-overs of Salvationists, who sang solos, with the whole congregation joining in the choruses, the brass band playing with more force than ever. The service was said to have been very "uplifting," while they rejoiced over the 100 sinners who were brought to God and became recruits in the army. At this meeting large contributions were made to the missionary cause, it being announced from the platform that $25 a year would support one of their missionaries in India, and only $2 a year was needed for their clothing in that hot country. President Clark of the Christian Endeavor Society gave the required amount for sending one missionary to India. The rain did not prevent the people from coming here as usual, and the cars seemed to unload as many as ever, although this did not prove to be the fact. Numberless vehicles of residents of this part of the county were here Sunday, and it is suspected that some of their occupants made up beds in them, as all other places were filled to overflowing.

The Methodist camp meeting really began on Monday night in the Tabernacle, as it was a very chilly night and the ground was still damp. The meeting is presided over by the Presiding Elder of the Portland District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. H. K. Palmer. On account of a death in the family of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. A. W. Haines took the place of the Elder at the opening meeting. A. A. Lewis is the leader of the great chorus choir, which is assisted by an excellent quartet.

The meetings thus far have been conducted by members of the conference, and the interesting lectures upon the Holy Land were delivered by Ezekiel Tuminasian of Aintoob. To-morrow there will be a grand temperance service, and thus the meetings will be varied to suit the people of Maine. Among the prominent preachers present are the Rev. D. Pratt, the Rev. H. Chase, the Rev. I. Luce, the Rev. M. Hale, the Rev. Mr. Lord, the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Woods, the Rev. Mr. Kohock, and the Rev. J. Clifford.

The Rev. Mr. Hayle preached a stirring sermon on Tuesday morning from the simple word "Wonderful." The weather is cold, and closed windows and doors are the fashion everywhere. Winter clothing is most acceptable, stoves and grates are rare, for the providers of comfort for the people did not anticipate such a cold atmosphere as has come with the cold wave succeeding the storm. In a day or two the cold will moderate and there will be greater rejoicing than ever before, although the meetings seem to be as well attended as ever, and as each one takes his departure his place is filled by a newcomer. The Methodist camp meeting will be concluded next Monday, although it is likely that, as usual, services will be held for three days longer on the camp ground, unless the weather prevents.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—579 Pearl Street; damage, $5.
2:50 A. M.—821 Tenth Avenue; John Steinbroekem; damage, $50.
3:45 A. M.—21 Eighth Avenue; Henry Underhill; damage, $10.
6:10 A. M.—1,902 Park Avenue; Ada Bell; damage, $100.
8 A. M.—182 Eldridge Street; Aaron Jacobs; damage trifling.
8:15 A. M.—1,800 Broadway; D. D. Short; damage, $50.
9:15 A. M.—Foot of Pike Street; steamship Capac; damage trifling.
1:30 P. M.—1,237 Broadway; Bijou Theatre; damage slight.
3:55 P. M.—252 West Eighty-fifth Street; W. A. Allison; damage, $300.
4:20 P. M.—182 Bank Street; J. H. Anders; damage slight.
7:40 P. M.—164 Ridge Street; Abraham Papeuer; damage, $5.
7:50 P. M.—232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; William Buddenkletter; damage, $1,000.
8:00 P. M.—328 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Louis Stern; damage, $30.
8:30 P. M.—436 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Hoffman; do damage.
8:35 P. M.—227 Rivington Street; David Abrahams; damage trifling.
9:15 P. M.—122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; George Samuels; damage, $1.
10:30 P. M.—24 Allen Street; F. A. Weltenberg; no damage.

CONCERT IN ABINGDON SQUARE

Little Kitty Rampone Delights the Audience with "My Dad's the Engineer"—George Francis Train Applauded.

Joseph G. Rampone was a very happy man last night as he led his Old Guard Band at the open-air concert in Abingdon Square, for his little daughter Kitty was encored several times by the audience of about 15,000 people.

The square was so densely crowded that many were unable to get within half a block of it. Many of the side streets were choked with a good-natured crowd that listened to the music at a distance.

Immediately around the music stand the crowd was mainly composed of children, who joined in the choruses of the popular songs. At each of the four corners of the pavilion was a calcium light, while Chinese lanterns hanging from the windows of surrounding houses gave a picturesque aspect to the scene.

George Francis Train was conspicuous on the platform. Whenever anything struck him as being of special merit he would tap the back of his right hand lightly with the palm of his left. During the intermission he distributed a few letters, poems, and "psychic tracts," which he had in his pockets. One letter was from Eugene V. Debs, thanking Mr. Train for his sympathy.

When little Kitty Rampone appeared dressed in white to sing "My Dad's the Engineer" there was tumultuous applause, and, when the chorus of the song was reached, everybody joined in the song.

Miss Kitty was encored several times, to her father's great delight.

A feature of the programme was a fantasie called "The Musical Critic's Dream." In it the composer showed how "Annie Rooney" would have been composed by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Chopin, Wagner, and other masters had they woven it into their symphonies, masses, and operas. But the audience seemed to prefer to have the song as it was really written, and when they recognized the familiar air they roared it out with all the force of their lungs.

Fred Cunard, the cornetist, scored a hit by his rendering of a new song called "Sweet Eileen." It was intended that the children should also sing it, but they were not sufficiently familiar with it to do it justice.

Altogether the night was a memorable one in Abingdon Square, and when the last note of "Home, Sweet Home" was played the crowd gave three cheers for Kitty Rampone and her happy father, and then regretfully dispersed.

There will be another concert next Wednesday night, and Kitty will sing again.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John McNamee.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday of the death of ex-Sheriff John McNamee in Florence, Italy, Sunday, Aug. 11. Mr. McNamee was one of the best known persons in the American colony at Florence. He had lived there for nearly a quarter of a century.

He was born in Brooklyn about seventy years ago. He was a man over six feet in height, courageous, kind, and tender-hearted.

He was elected Alderman from the then Second Ward in the latter part of the fifties, and in 1860, when Hugh McLaughlin was nominated for Sheriff by the machine Democrats, Mr. McNamee ran as an independent Democrat for the same office. Owing to the factional fight in the party, Anthony Campbell, the Republican candidate, was elected. It was a bitter contest, and a lively campaign was the result.

Subsequently, Mr. McNamee received the regular Democratic nomination for Sheriff, and was elected. These were the only two political offices he ever held. His wife was Jennie Dougherty, the daughter of George Dougherty, a leather manufacturer of Newark, N. J. Mr. Dougherty had three other daughters, one of whom, Helen A., became the wife of the late ex-Congressman William E. Robinson; another, Mary, was married to Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, and the third, Susan, became the wife of Dr. William O'Gorman of Newark, N. J. All of Mr. Dougherty's sons-in-law are dead, as is also Mrs. Robinson.

Ex-Sheriff McNamee leaves besides his wife, who is in Florence, a married sister and a brother, Michael McNamee, of Brooklyn. He was conscious up to the time of his death.

He was a sculptor of no mean ability, and the chief reason for his going abroad was in order that he could work in Italian marble. He made a number of busts for residents of this country, among them being one of Barney Williams, the actor. He was an enthusiast on baseball, and his hobby was to make a statue of a first baseman in the act of receiving a badly delivered ball, so that every muscle could be brought out. He made his model in clay, but for some reason the statue was never attempted in marble.

John Schuyler.

John Schuyler, who died at Pelham Monday, was a civil engineer who was particularly well known in connection with the rapid transit problem. He had several schemes for its solution, and wrote and spoke on the subject.

He was the great-grandson of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and grandson of John Bradstreet Schuyler. His parents were Philip Schuyler and Grace Hunter Schuyler.

Being the eldest male descendant of his great-grandfather, a General of Revolutionary fame, he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

In this body Mr. Schuyler took a deep interest, and was at various times Treasurer General, Secretary, and Vice President of the New-York society. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society, and several clubs, though he was a quiet man and of retiring habits.

The funeral of the deceased will be held at Christ Church, Pelham, this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTE.

—E. J. Whittaker, a retired officer of the Engineer

FOR CLUB COMPETITION

A Times Banner to be Won at the Annual Autumn State Race Meet.

ONLY CLASS A CYCLISTS ELIGIBLE

The Tournament to be Held at Buffalo on Sept. 5 and 6—Amusements Scheduled for Visiting Wheelmen.

The annual Autumn meet of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held at Buffalo on Sept. 5 and 6, promises to be a much greater success than the State Division meet held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 15.

As a special incentive to clubs to enter their Class A men, The New-York Times has notified the Prize Committee that it will give a fine silk banner, to be awarded to the club having the largest number of winners in the amateur event throughout the tournament. Frederick W. Minturn, the Chairman of the Prize Committee, anticipates a large entry of Class A men, and he predicts an interesting contest for The Times banner. The trophy will be very handsomely embellished, and will be an attraction in any clubhouse. It will be on exhibition in Buffalo during and after the meet.

It is intended that this shall be a meet of features, and that, in consequence, it will be the biggest and best ever held in Western New-York. The number of spectators has been set at 20,000 for the two days, and being in a section where cycling is particularly popular, this prediction is likely to be realized. Of course, there will be many attractions offered to visiting wheelmen besides the racing. Among other things, there will be a free excursion to Niagara Falls by steamboat and electric cars, and a moonlight ride on the lake, free to all League of American Wheelmen members.

A list of pleasure runs will be scheduled, and as Buffalo has many fine routes within a radius of thirty miles, this should prove an attractive feature. An illustrated souvenir programme of the meet will be issued within a few days, and a copy will be mailed to every one of the 8,000 league members in the Empire State.

In charge of this big meet are six gentlemen who are known throughout the State for the good work they have done in the interests of cycling. Their connection with the meet means much to the division. The list comprises Henry E. Ducker, Chairman; W. Sheldon Bull, N. E. Turgeon, Richard Baird, Edward C. Bull, and Frederick W. Minturn.

FRENCH "PROS" COMING OVER.

Jacquelin and Piette Agree to Ride in the Races at Springfield.

President Miller of the Springfield Bicycle Club has received from George M. Hendee a cablegram dated at Paris announcing that he has secured the two great French riders, Jacquelin and Piette, for the tournament at Hampden Park next month. This will give Springfield the greatest bicycle meet novelty of the year and will allow the club to make a special feature of international races, an element which no doubt will attract the public strongly. Mr. Hendee went abroad with full authority to secure several foreign riders for the Springfield races, and there is naturally much enthusiasm at his success. It is hoped that he may be able to induce other prominent European riders to visit this country.

Jacquelin and Piette are considered to be in the front rank of French professionals. Jacquelin was one of four riders who represented France in the match between French and English riders at Paris July 28, in which the Frenchmen scored an overwhelming victory. In this event he finished first in one of the five heats and tied for first in another, defeating the well-known English riders Edwards, Harris, Schofield, and Barden. He also defeated George L. Banker, the American, at Paris July 14. Piette, while not being Jacquelin's equal, perhaps, is a strong rider, as was shown by the close finish he made with the celebrated Houben at the Brussels races last month.

These men will doubtless start in all the professional races on the Springfield programme, which comprises a one-mile and a five-mile event on the first day and a one-mile and a two-mile on the second day. The principal men against whom they will race will probably be Tyler, Sanger, Johnson, and Watson Coleman, and the public may expect to see plucky and exciting riding.

FOR A GRAND LANTERN PARADE.

The Essex County Wheelmen Preparing for a Big Event on Sept. 18.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—A great lantern parade and lawn party will be given by the Essex County Wheelmen on Wednesday evening, Sept. 18. Invitations have been sent to all the clubs in neighboring counties, and unattached riders are especially invited to attend.

The lady having the most beautifully decorated wheel will be presented with a gold medal, and the man who excels his fellows in this respect will also be rewarded. A silver medal will be given to the gentleman or lady having the most comically decorated wheel. The procession will start at Washington Park at nightfall, and, after traversing the principal streets of the city, proceed to Seiffert's Park, which will be especially decorated for the occasion. Dancing and refreshments will be indulged in at the lawn party.

The Essex Club has been so successful in its membership that it now thinks of forming a ladies' auxiliary. The clubhouse it now occupies is hardly deemed suitable for the ladies, so a committee has been appointed to look for new quarters and report at one of the meetings in the future. If a suitable clubhouse can be secured the auxiliary will be organized before the end of next month.

Cycling at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 21.—The races of the Bridgeport Wheel Club took place at the Pleasure Beach track, this city, this afternoon. The track was slow on account of recent repairs, and, with a strong wind, prevented fast time. The races were:

One Mile, Novice.—Won by J. F. Conlin, Unionville; Joseph Cowan, New-Milford, second; S. E. Campbell, New-Haven, third. Time—2:44.

One Mile, Open.—Won by F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; J. J. Casey, Worcester, second; H. H. Leopold, Bridgeport, third. Time—2:22 2-5.

Two-thirds Mile, Open.—Won by Joseph Schleichert, Bridgeport; Joseph Cowan, New-Milford, second; W. F. Soule, New-Milford, third. Time —2:06 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. F. Conlin, Unionville, (120 yards;) John T. Beam, New-York, second; F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, (scratch,) third. Time—2:27 1-5.

One-third Mile, Open.—Won by F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn, second; John T. Beam, New-York, third. Time—0:51.

Ten Miles, Open.—Won by F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; H. H. Leopold, Bridgeport, second; F. H. Owen, New-York, third. Time—25:25 4-5.

A Tandem Race Arranged.

One of the features of the meeting to be held at the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday will be the one-mile tandem race between professional teams. Tandem racing has become very popular at the seashore track, and it is the intention of the management to have tandem competitions at all the meets to be decided there in the future. Among the Class A entries in the scratch events are Samuel Brock, W. L. Darmer, L. G. Hoppe, John T. Beam, C. M. Ertz, George Goeller, Linford Jefferson, Frank D. White, George Reith, W. A. Smith, B. A. Miller, J. W. Judge, Louis G. Bach, Ray Dawson, H. V. Rodeck, G. Bennett Smith, F. H Grafing, G. Raymond Ball, Frank C. Everett, Mowbrey W. Forney, and Thomas J. Bell.

Hill's Long Cycle Ride.

William O. Hill of Bellport, L. I., will start on his ride from The Times Building to Wheeling, West Va., at 8 o'clock this morning. He will make the trip to decide a wager, and in order to win he must cover the distance, about 625 miles, in 172 hours. He has trained hard for this ride, and expects to reach his destination well within the specified time. He will ride a twenty-two-pound bicycle, and his first stop will be at Philadelphia.

Red Bank Wheelmen to Race.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The first regular meet of the Red Bank Wheelmen will take place to-morrow. There will be six events on the programme and handsome prizes will be awarded in every race. The events are all Class A races, and will be: One mile novice, quarter mile, one mile for club championship, two-mile handicap, half mile, and five-mile handicap. The races will be run off at Byram's track, which is in first-class condition.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will hold their big picnic to-day at Greenwood Lake Glens. It is expected that 400 members from the various organizations will be present. Trains will be taken from Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, and other points to the glens, while fifty cyclists are expected to make the trip on wheels. Different games will be indulged in, and if the weather permits all will dine in the open air at tables placed close together. The Newark contingent will leave over the Erie Road at 9:20 o'clock.

—The Springfield Bicycle Club has already had more applications for entry blanks, prospectuses, &c., than ever before thus early in the season, and the outlook for a successful meet is especially encouraging. Among cycle manufacturers there is a strong interest in the tournament, as shown by the large number of applications for advertising. Six manufacturing firms have already engaged space for advertising tents. In these will be exhibited the various firms' best productions.

—Capt. Hiram V. Kipp of the Brooklyn Roadsters announces a club run for Saturday to Mount Vernon. The start will be made from Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M. On the Saturday following the Roadsters' run will be to Rockaway, and on Labor Day Bloomfield, N. J., will be the objective point. Those intending to take part are cautioned to carry lamps.

—Ferdinand Charles Shabel, who holds the world's 1,000 kilometer record of 42:36:00, is in Toronto, and yesterday issued a challenge to any man in the world to race 1,000 miles for any sum from $100 to $1,000, the race to take place in Toronto. Shabel expresses a preference to hear from Louis Grimm of Cleveland, who broke the world's twenty-four-hour record last week.

—The record ride between Newark and Indianapolis will be attempted by Sam Wilson, Jr., of the Essex County Wheelmen, starting on Sept. 7. He will carry a message from the local branch of the Waverly Manufacturing Company to the home office in the Hoosier capital. Wilson expects to make the trip inside of seven days.

—Secretary George W. App of the Allen Wheelmen of Allentown, Penn., says that the Class A meet to be given by that club on Labor Day gives promise of being very successful. A large proportion of the prizes will be diamonds of guaranteed value.

—A run from Newark to Lake Hopatcong is being arranged by Henry Max, who conducted the recent century run of the Select Few. He will go over the course next week in order to discover what pitfalls lie in the way of the unwary cyclist.

—The date for the closing of entries for the two and five mile handicap bicycle races of the Borough Cyclers of East Newark, to be held on Belgrove Drive next Sunday, has been extended until to-morrow night.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will hold a clambake next Sunday at Cold Spring Harbor. The run to the bake will be made from the new clubhouse, starting at 9 o'clock.

—The Prospect Wheelmen will have an outing at Pouhkeepsie on Labor Day. The racing element of the club will ride in the track races there on that day.

—Next Sunday the Century Wheelmen of New-York will have a club run to Hastings, N. Y., leaving the clubhouse in Eighth Avenue at 7:30 A. M.

—A limited number of copies of a bicyclists' road map of Staten Island are now ready for distribution at The Times publication office.

OUTBATTED THE NEW-YORKS.

Pittsburg Players Found Clarke's Curves to Their Liking.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 15; New-York, 12.
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 7; Louisville, 4.
Boston, 15; Louisville, 2, (second game.)
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 4, (Second game.)
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 5, Cincinnati, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	65	39	.625
2—Baltimore	58	35	.624
3—Pittsburg	59	40	.596
4—Boston	53	43	.552
5—Cincinnati	53	43	.552
6—Philadelphia	52	43	.547
7—Chicago	55	46	.545
8—Brooklyn	52	45	.536
9—New-York	49	49	.495
10—Washington	31	59	.344
11—St. Louis	32	68	.320
12—Louisville	23	71	.245

There were plenty of runs scored in the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Pittsburg and New-York Clubs, but the contest was not creditable to either club.

The Pittsburgs batted Clarke all over the field, and should have won with the utmost ease, but they were very loose in their play in the third inning, and permitted the New-Yorks to score six unearned runs on but two single base hits.

From the style in which the Pittsburg led off in the first inning it looked as though they would play a good game, as they made five hits, one being a two-bagger, and, with the assistance of a sacrifice and an error, scored 4 runs, two of which were earned.

It was the first game played under the management of Harvey Watkins, who has succeeded ex-Manager-Captain Doyle in the absolute control of the club, and when the New-Yorks placed six runs to their credit in the third inning the 2,000 spectators present began to think the new manager was infusing new life into the old players. It is evident that Doyle was not any too well pleased with the sudden and unexpected change, from the fact of his tendering his resignation as Captain of the team.

Manager Watkins, who has really been the business agent for President Freedman all the season, and who is perfectly familiar with the workings of the club and habits of the men, lost not time in reappointing George Davis to the Captaincy. The change will, no doubt, prove a good one, as it was generally believed that Doyle was not the right man to handle the club.

The club has done most miserably thus far this season, under both Davis and Doyle, but it is sincerely hoped that this final change will be for the better. Watkins is genial, and is very popular with all who know him. He has the confidence of the players at present.

By the end of the fourth inning the New-Yorks held the lead by 7 to 4, and the spectators felt confident that the long-looked-for change had at last taken place. Clarke, however, was too easy a mark for the strong Pittsburg batters, for this state of affairs to last very long, so in the fifth inning the visitors again took the lead by placing 4 runs to their credit on a two-bagger and two singles, aided by two bases on balls, an error by Davis, and a passed ball. From this out they had the game in their own hands, pounding out three earned runs in the sixth inning on two singles and three doubles, and continuing their slaughter in the seventh and eighth innings.

In the seventh Donovan made a hit to centre, stole second, and scored on an error by Stafford, while in the eighth four singles in rapid succession and a fumble by Burns netted 3 more runs, 2 of which were earned.

During the New-Yorks were unable to hit Hawley during the fifth, sixth, and seventh innings, and had it not been for their rally in the eighth, where they scored 5 runs, they would have made a sorry showing against their heavy-hitting opponents. In this inning they looked like giants, as five hits were made in rapid succession, and 4 runs were scored, with a man on second before the first player was put out. A wild pitch sent the base runner from second to third, and he scored on a sacrifice, making the fifth run of the inning, four of which were earned. Here the scoring ended, as neither clu could do anything in the ninth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	2	1	3	2	0	0	0
Shindle, 2b	2	2	2	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	2	2	18	0	0	0	
Stenzel, cf	2	4	0	0	0		
Bierb'er, 2b	2	1	2	5	2		
Stuart, ss	1	2	1	1	3	0	
Jennings, 3b	1	2	0	1	2	0	
Merritt, c	1	3	3	1	2		
Hawley, p	1	3	0	3	0		
Total	15	22	27	16	4		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	3	1	3	0	
Tiernan, rf	3	2	1	2	1	0	
V. Hal'n, cf	2	2	0	0	0		
Davis, 3b	1	1	5	6	1		
Wilson, 1b	1	1	12	1	0		
Burns, lf	1	1	3	0	1		
Stafford, 2b	1	1	2	2	1		
Farrell, c	1	2	4	2	0		
Clarke, p	1	1	1	1	0		
Total	12	11	27	14	4		

Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	4	3	1	3	0	—15
New-York	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	5	—12

Runs earned—Pittsburg, 7; New-York, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 2. First base on balls—Pittsburg, 2; New-York, 6. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; New-York, 8. Struck out—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 3. Two base hits—Donovan, Beckley, Stenzel, Stuart, Jennings, Hawley. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Bierbauer, Stolen bases—Donovan, Stenzel, Tiernan, Van Haltern, Wilson, Farrell, Jennings. Hit by pitcher—Burns. Double play—Fulled and Wilson. Wild pitch—Hawley. Passed balls—Farrell, 1; Merritt, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Jevne.

BROOKLYN'S EASY VICTORY.

They Bat a St. Louis Pitcher Out of the Box and Field Well.

President Bryne's men played in fine form at Eastern Park yesterday and defeated the St. Louis boys quite handily, having the game well in hand from start to finish. There were about 1,700 spectators present, and the contest was sufficiently interesting to meet with their approval.

The Brooklyns had but little difficulty in disposing of their opponents in the first inning, and they showed their superiority by placing a run to their credit in the last half. The visitors got even, however, in the second inning by pounding out an earned run on a single and a three-bagger. Honors remained even until the last half of the fourth inning, when the Brooklyns again took the lead by scoring 2 runs on a base on balls, two base hits, and a wild pitch. To this lead of 3 to 1 the Brooklyns added another run in the sixth inning, Daly's three-bagger to right centre and Grim's long line fly to Cooley in left field, Daly scoring on the throw-in

Griffin started the lively work in the seventh, with a clean hit to left field, and Shindle drove the ball over the left field fence for a clean home run. It was more than Capt. Miller could stand when Corcoran stepped up to the bat and drove a safe one into right field, so he removed Kissinger from the box, and sent McDougal in to pitch. The change was really no improvement, as McDougal was wild in his delivery, and after hitting Anderson in the side with the first ball he pitched he gave Daly his base on balls, which filled the bases. Anderson was caught napping at second and put out just before Treadway made his home run hit into left field, or it would have landed 4 runs instead of 3. As it was, it made a total of 5 for the inning.

The visitors were outplayed at every point by the home team.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
Quinn, 2b	1	2	5	1	0		
Miller, 1b	0	0	7	0	0		
Dowd, cf	1	1	2	1	0		
Ely, ss	0	0	4	6	0		
Sheehan, rf	0	3	0	0	1		
Peltz, c	0	0	2	4	0		
Samuels, 3b	0	0	2	2	3		
Kis'ing'r, p	0	1	0	1	0		
M'Dougal, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	7	27	15	4		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	2	1	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	3	0	2	0		
Corc'ran, ss	1	2	5	6	0		
Anderson, lf	0	0	1	0	1		
Daly, 2b	2	1	3	3	0		
Treadway, rf	2	1	0	0	0		
Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	10	1	0		
Grim, c	0	1	5	1	0		
Stein, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Burrell, c	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	9	11	27	15	1		

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	—9	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 2; off McDougall, 1; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By McDougall, 2; by Stein, 2. Home runs—Shindle, Tredway. Three-base hits—Daly, Sheehan. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Quinn. Stolen bases—Anderson, Daly. Double plays—Griffin and Grim, Corcoran and Lachance. Wild pitch—Kissinger, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Lachance, Anderson. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Luckd and Grady; Foreman, Dwyer, and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Henderson.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	.	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Chicago, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Hofter and Robinson; Terry and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—6
Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Anderson and McGuire; Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—4
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Mullarkey and McGuire; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	.	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 6; Louisville, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; McDermott and Warner. Umpire—McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	4	.	—15
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 17; Louisville, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Stockdale and Ganzel; Inks and Warner. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Amateur Ball Players in England.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The Boston Amateur Baseball Club, which sailed from Philadelphia Aug. 10 on board the steamer Ohio, arrived here to-day. All were well and in fit condition for playing. They proceeded at once for Derby, where, quite late in the afternoon, they played a game with the Derby nine. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning owing to darkness.

Up to the sixth inning it looked as though the Americans would give the English players a bad beating, but in that inning the Englishmen did not give the Bostons a run, while they scored 6 for themselves. This put an entirely different aspect on the game, and in the next inning the Englishmen made 2 runs to the Americans' 1, making the score, when the game was called, 12 to 11 in favor of the Bostons. Score:

Scroe by inning:

Boston	4	3	1	2	1				1	—12
Derby	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	—11	

Another game will be played Thursday.

W. B.'S CLEVER RACE.

Defeated Charade and Logan in Chief Race of the Day at Aqueduct.

Though the programme at Aqueduct yesterday was far from being a brilliant one the attendance was quite large and the racing interesting. The fourth event, a handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, furnished the feature of the day, W. B., Logan, and Charade, the only three starters, brought about some lively betting. Each had such a strong following that at post time the price was 2 to 1 and take your pick.

Logan and Charade raced abreast for seven furlongs, with W. B., who was going easily a length away. The latter, when well straightened out in the stretch was given his head by Ballard, and he passed the leaders, winning well in hand by a couple of lengths. Logan and Charade fought it out stride for stride to the end and made a dead heat for the place.

McCafferty furnished the favorite in Eliza Belle for the opening event, a dash of four and a half furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. She got away well, but before they had gone a furlong she dropped back in the ruck and staid there to the end. Gladiola and Royal Princess made all the running, and Gladiola came out, winning cleverly by a length and a half. Speculation and Souvenir brought about a stirring finish in the second event. Bowling Green cut out the running to the last quarter, where Speculation headed him and seemed to have the race at his mercy. Wynn, however, brought Souvenir up with a timely rush and nipped him on the wire, beating him a neck.

Sun Up, Diabolus, and Annie Bishop, the favorites for the third, fifth, and sixth events, respectively, won their races in easy fashion, having their fields beaten from the fall of the flag.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—0:56½. No bid for the winner.

1—Royal Princess, S. Stedeker's b. f., by Princess-Undercrust, 109½ pounds, $600.....(Doggett)
2—Gladiola, M. E. Dyer's br. f., 99, $200.....(O'Leary)
3—Rebea, J. B. White's blk. f., 99, $200.....(Sheedy)
4—Eliza Belle, 104.
5—Millie L., 105.
6—Sweet, 107.
7—Exilona, 107.
8—Fay II., 101.
9—La Petite, 99.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Royal Princess..2—1		20—1..Millie L.....	8—1
7—2..Gladiola	6—5	10—1..Sweet	4—1
4—1..Rebea	3—1	10—1..Exilona	4—1
9—5..Eliza Belle...	3—5	50—1..Fay II.....	6—1
		50—1..La Petite...	20—1

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45. No bid for the winner.

1—Souvenir, J. Delong's br. g., 3 years, by Lelaps-Belle of Mt. Zoah, 108 pounds, $300.....(Wynn)
2—Speculation, W. Stears's b. h., 6, 124, $300.....(Camp)
3—Florinda, J. A. Murphy's b. f., 117, $300.....(J. Lambley)
4—Jack the Jew, 3, 111.
5—Cherrystone, 3, 111.
6—Bowling Green, 3, 111.
7—Maggie K., a., 119.
8—Primus, 5, 121.
9—St. Vincent, 3, 111.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Souvenir	8—5	5—1..Bowling Green..	8—5
6—1..Speculation ..2—1			
15—1..Florinda	6—1	9—2..Maggie K....	8—5
2—1..Jack the Jew..4—5		30—1..Primus	20—1
		15—1..St. Vincent...	6—1
6—1..Cherrystone . 2—1			

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Sun Up, J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 119 pounds, $700.....(McCafferty)
2—Hailstone, Conover & Co.'s b. c., 109, $300.....(Doggett)
3—Roundelay, C. Oxx'a ch. f., 102, $300.....(R. Doggett)
4—King Cold, 110.
5—Captain Jack, 107.
6—Hunnewell, 107.
7—Kling Gold ..3—1
8—Hailstone ..4—5
8—Roundelay .8—5
Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Sun Up	Out	10—1..King Gold ..	3—1
8—1..Hailstone ..	4—5	50—1..Capt. Jack..	15—1
8—1..Roundelay .	8—5	50—1..H'm'g Bird..	15—1

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—W. B., D. Higgins's b. g., 6 years, by Glengarry-Bessie Bell, 114 pounds...(Ballard)
*0—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 6, 110.....(Doggett)
*0—Logan, A. Shields's b. h., aged, 112.(Noble)
*Dead heat.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..W. B.....	1—3	2—1..Logan	1—3
2—1..Charade	1—3		

Won by two lengths; dead heat for place.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45. No bid for the winner.

1—Diabolus, J. V. Elliott's b. c., 4 years, by Eolus-Grace Darling, 100½ pounds, $500.....(Sims)
2—Lancer, R. D. Leach & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 102, $800.....(Hamilton)
3—Fred Douglass, J. G. Hutchins's b. c., 4, 101, $300.....(Sheedy)
4—Juanita, 3, 85.
5—Lady Adams, 4, 96.
6—King Paul, 4, 101.
7—Buckeye, 3, 90.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Diabolus ...3—5		20—1..Lady Adams.	8—1
2—1..Lancer ....7—10		30—1..Kit & Paul..	10—1
5—2..Fred D'lass..	1—1	50—1..Buckeye	20—1
10—1..Juanita	3—1		

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke, Sr.'s, b. m., 5 years, by Sir Modred-Kiss Me Quick, 109 pounds, $1,000.....(Sims)
2—Chiswick, J. B. White's b. h., 5, 100, $300.....(Bergen)
3—Gold Dollar, J. Crilly & Co.'s ch. g., aged, 97, $300.....(Sheedy)
4—Warlike, 4, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—10..A. Bishop..	Out	12—1..Gold Dollar..	7—5
11—10..Chiswick ...	1—3	30—1..Warlike	4—1

Won by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
J. N. T.	98	Body Guard	95
Big Joe	98	Gaffney	95
Benning	98	Rondout	95
Little Thorn	98	Gladiola	95
Fred Train	98		

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Logan	112	Mirage	99
Kinglet	112	Golden Gate	99
Aurelian	110		

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Rolla	110	Franciscan	106
Captain Jack	109	Highflyer	101
Foundling	109	Sea Bird	101
Buck Knight	108	Lady McCann	94
Mangrove	108	Ananias	93

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.

Royal Rover	108	Larissa	105
Imperial	108	Mary Nance	105
Buccaneer	108	Irvana	105
Gloria	105	Unity	105
Imposition	105	Hermia	105

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs.

Kinglet	125	Queen Bess	103
Logan	120	Foundling	103
Chiswick	110	Cuckoo	101
Hailstone	107	Panway	100
Shelly Tuttle	105	Rolla	95

SIXTH RACE.—One mile.

Now or Never	109	Clarus	104
Roller	109	Cuckoo	104
Pay or Play	107	Milan	102
King Paul	107	Campania	91

POOR ATTENDANCE AT ROCHESTER.

Grand Circuit Meeting No More Popular than at Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Unless there is a much increased attendance at the driving park to-morrow, the local association is likely to follow the example of Buffalo and make this the last Grand Circuit meeting in this city. The cool weather, accompanied by a high wind, made it quite uncomfortable for the spectators and horses this afternoon, so it was a relief when ten heats cleared the card.

The 2:06 trot is on for Thursday, but Azote cannot lose against such material as Lesa Wilkes, Leaving, and Fantasy. It is doubtful if the last-named mare will start, since she did so badly last week at home in the race with Azote. Alix is also to go against time, but the footing is not firm enough for the queen to get near her record. As the bicycling exhibition was not forthcoming to-day it is likely that John S. Johnson will be another attraction for to-morrow.

The 2:30 trot for foals of 1892 opened proceedings to-day. There was some curiosity as to whether Larrabee could carry his old form after the enforced let-up of two weeks, caused by injury to his foot at Buffalo. The first heat settled all doubt regarding the Kentucky colt's ability, as he played with his three opponents in 2:19. Fred Kohl made so bad a break at the start that he was behind the flag. Two more heats at a comfortable clip gave Larrabee the easiest victory he has had since he joined the circuit at Detroit.

It was harder to pick the winner of the 2:20 pace until Fanny S. had stepped the first heat in 2:15, with speed to spare. She had to go faster the next time, and in the third mile surrendered to Boneta, apparently very tired. It was a great surprise, therefore, when Fanny S. rallied in the fourth heat, forced Boneta to a break, and won as she pleased.

This was followed by a greater surprise in the 2:18 trot. So much superior to his field was Altao considered that 10 to 5 was the best price offered against him. The favorite got away well in the first heat, but could not brush with Merman and Psyche. After this pair had their brush to the half, Queechy overhauled them and led the party in 2:12½.

The son of Alcyone repeated the trick in the second heat, with Altao further back than before. After a lot of scoring, Queechy fell behind in the next mile, but by a splendid spurt got the lead again in the third quarter. Then New-Castle came through next the rail and gave the little stallion a nip-and-tuck argument to the wire. From the spectators' side New-Castle seemed to have the best of it, but the judges saw Queechy's nose in front and the race was over. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Larrabee, b. c., by Jay Bird-Kate, by Abdulbrino, (S. Wilson)	1	1	1	
Geddes, b. g., (Splan)	2	2	2	
Dresch, g., (Tucker)	3	3	3	
Fred Kohl, blk. c., (Dickerson)	dis			

Time—2:19; 2:20; 2:18.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Fanny S., ch. m., by Wilkes Golddust, dam untraced, (Green)	1	1	2	1
Boneta, br. m., by Bona Fide, (D. Wilson)	3	4	1	5
Arcturus, b. m., (Andrews)	2	2	3	4
Gem D., b. s., (

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA,
BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Special Courses. Miss DAY, Miss REED. Principals, 32 West 40th Street.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d. 160 and 162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

THE JACOTOT SCHOOL.
A French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will re-open on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

University of the State of New-York.
NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
10 EAST 42d ST., NEAR 5th AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

IRVING SCHOOL, DR. L. D. RAY.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.
ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Classical, Scientific, and Com'l Departments.
43d Session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 3.
Apply for catalogue.

HARVARD SCHOOL, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., re-opens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

YALE SCHOOL, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.
22 East 54th Street. Re-opens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Law Schools.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School. (Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL.B. after three years. Evening course.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Boarders Wanted.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Homelike, large grounds, hammocks, lawn tennis, croquet, new furniture, shade, fruit; bridge 17 minutes; suites or single; $6 up; good table.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—Bachelor apartment, or room and bath, in private house, neatly and comfortably furnished, location, 23d to 50th St., 4th to 6th Av. Address, with full particulars and price, W., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The Ossining School for Girls,
SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.
An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Country—Both Sexes.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools for Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Six Light-draft Composite Gunboats for the United States Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., July 23, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for the construction, exclusive of armament, and including equipment as specified, by contract, of six light-draft composite gunboats of about one thousand tons displacement each, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, viz.: That "in the construction of all said vessels all of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." The contracts for the construction of said gunboats will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessels upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 12 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure shall not exceed in the ash pits of the cylindrical return-flue tubular boilers a pressure of one inch of water. If on trial the vessels develop and maintain an aforesaid an average speed of 12 knots an hour or more, they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain an aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (12 knots,) but exhibit an average speed of not less than 11 knots an hour they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of ten thousand dollars a knot, that the speed falls below an average of 11 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. Each contract will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of the vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after September 1, 1895. Forms of proposals, embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each of said vessels, will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after September 1, 1895, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Each of said vessels must be completed within fifteen months from the date of the contract therefor, and payments on each vessel will be made in twenty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which ten per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that not more than two of said gunboats shall be built by one contracting party, and that in each case the contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder. Every person who shall submit a proposal will be required to show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from date of contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance, in the United States, of the work which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Said gunboats are to be of two general types, those of one type having single-screw engines and full sail power, and those of the other having twin-screw engines and carrying steadying sails only. Four of said vessels will be built of the former type and two of the latter type. In the department's specifications no provision is made for an electric lighting plant for those vessels that are to have twin-screw engines and only steadying sails, but bidders are requested to state in their proposals what amount will be added to the price named if an incandescent electric lighting plant similar to that specified for vessels of the other type should be included, and also what amount will be deducted from the amount bid if steam windlass and steam steerer, both or either, be omitted. Bidders are also requested to state in their proposals for the vessels that are to have single-screw engines and full sail power what amount will be deducted from the amount bid if steam windlass, steam steerer, and electric lighting plant, all or any one, be omitted. Each proposal must include the construction of the vessel, her machinery and equipment, complete in all respects as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull, machinery, and equipment. Proposals are divided into two classes, as follows: Proposals for hull, machinery, and equipment—Class 1—For the construction of the hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, and equipment as specified, complete in all respects, in accordance with the plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, by such plans and calculations as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, which shall be in conformity with the requirements of the circular above mentioned, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part of either, and embody them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct two of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately; but bidders are not restricted to one proposal; i. e., the same bidder may propose for one or two of said vessels under either or both of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of the successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the required contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such check must be not less than five per cent. of the amount of the bid, but a bidder including two vessels in his proposal will not be required to submit therewith a certified check exceeding in amount the sum of $15,000. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work, and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Gunboats." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.
ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via. D. & H. connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M. 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUI, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREET R & DENNISON SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM,6:25AM,and,via Chate'gay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM.,6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM. 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.C.,8:33 AM., 6:25 PM. ar.6:40 PM., 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S.,8:33 AM. 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM.,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M., and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:05 P. M. and 5:4. A.M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8.33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOULD, PARK,NY.—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake, at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, and Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Willmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN, 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE.
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
Perfect in appointments and service.
Finest surf bathing on the Atlantic coast.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests.
To be filled this week at specially low rates for remainder of season.
Correspondence solicited.
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

The Edgemere,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1.
FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS
A. E. DICK.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 500, and 1,315 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; offers the finest accommodations in RICHFIELD SPRINGS. NEW BICYCLE OVAL.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Beautifully located in Earlington Park.
New, modern; moderate rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON.
New-York Office, Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 80 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

NEW-YORK.
STATEN ISLAND.

THE "GOOD ROADS" MOVEMENT

Began on

STATEN ISLAND,

And since July 1, 1890, over

$350,000 Has been spent for the construction and maintenance of highways alone on Staten Island, not including road improvements made by the villages. The result is, that to-day Staten Island has

50 Miles of macadam roads, and is far in advance of most sections of New-York State in the excellence of its highways. Its picturesque scenery and its good roads have made Staten Island a favorite resort for all who enjoy

CYCLING AND DRIVING. Bicycles carried free on boats and trains. A road map of Staten Island sent free upon application to R. W. Pollock, General Traffic Agent, Foot Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y.

SOUTH BEACH. The favorite seaside resort reached by frequent boats from foot of Whitehall St. Excellent facilities for learning to swim at Floating Bath, Tompkinsville.

SUMMER AND WINTER HOMES On Staten Island, within 40 minutes of the city. Living expenses 25 per cent. less than in New-York City. Pure water, high grounds, excellent drainage, handsome churches, superior educational facilities.

If you have children, go to Staten Island!
Where they will have healthful out-of-door life, with educational advantages equal to those in the city.

10 Miles for 10 cents.
Commutation Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SARATOGA.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs.
For illustrated pamphlet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Also proprietors of the
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

CATSKILLS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE. RATES REDUCED.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.
On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.
Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
GRANT & CORNELL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

"CORNISH HOUSE,"
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL
FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY,
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment in America. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountain is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Stercy. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. Apply at C. & O. office, 379 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, August 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months commencing December 1, 1895, viz.: Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Davids Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. For forms of proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, Aug. 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for stationery for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened August 31, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, August 31, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard the annual supply of stationery. The stationery must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. A. K. MICHLER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 16 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 31, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.—Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; a beautiful mountain resort in Northern Pennsylvania; three hours from New-York. D. L. and W. R. R.; hotel modern and complete.
L. W. BRODHEAD.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

Hotels.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.
SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
The Private Rustic Gardens on the roof are for the use of guests and their friends, who are entertained nightly by the Russian Orchestra.
At the MAJESTIC one may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In size, location, and appointments it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection. For terms and illustrated booklet, address
R. H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER. Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Inconsistent Woman.
From The Washington Star.
"I'm sorry," she said gently, "that I cannot be all that you wish in your life. But I will always think of you as a very dear friend."
"Thank you," he said.
"And if there is any way I can ever assist you by advice or endeavor, do not hesitate to call on me."
"That's downright kind of you," he replied, greatly cheered. "You can help me."
"How?"
"You see, so long as you have declined to be mine, I thought I'd propose to Miss Binkins, and if you'll see her and put in a good word for me, you know—"
And that's why she jumped up and went away huffy, and vowed she'd never speak to him again as long as she lived.

Unionism.
From The Illustrated London News.
The Misses Tiffin (Somewhat Elderly)—What does unionism really mean, Mr. Gosling?
The Rev. Gideon Gosling—Unionism means union of a mighty Nation, union of National interests, and (waxing eloquent) ladies, union of hearts.
The Misses Tiffin—Oh, Mr. Gosling, we are Unionists!

A Shifted Demand.
From The Indianapolis Journal.
"Has the displacement of the horse by the bicycle affected the sale of oats to any extent?" asked the curious person.
"Not much," said Mr. Haicede. "The bicycle fellers gits such appetites now that even boardin' house oatmeal goes all right."

A Widely Felt Want.
From The Washington Star.
"Bliggins is still complaining about the business depression."
"Hasn't he got work yet?"
"No. Can't find anything that suits him."
"That's the way it goes. The man that keeps talking about hard times is invariably looking for a soft thing."

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.
UPSTAIRS WORK.—By a young Swedish girl, speaking German, as upstairs girl. 213 East 26th St., third floor, back.

Companions.
COMPANION.—By refined young lady; would take companion's place to lady or child going to Europe in exchange for fare; highest reference. Companion, 644 Columbus Av.

Cooks.
COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By Protestant young woman; in small family; good plain cook; city, or near by; references. C. L., Box 402 Times, Up Town.
COOK.—By a respectable Protestant American woman, as cook in a small, strictly private family; a short distance in the country; reference. U. S., Box 403 Times, Up Town.
COOK.—First-class cook by the day, week, or month; first-class bread maker; reference can be given. 205 West 34th St.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of fine work; will up in fashions; is now disengaged; terms moderate; city or country; day or week; references. Box 390 Times, Up Town.
DRESSMAKER.—First-class; misses' and children's costumes a specialty; engagements by day; highest references. 209 East 20th St.; ring twice.

Governesses.
GOVERNESS.—Experienced English finishing governess, four years in America, wishes position in a family; French; three years in France; good music, drawing; highly recommended. G. E. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.
HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman, to live in country; can do any work; excellent references. Housekeeper, 301 West 126th St.

Housekeepers.
HOUSEKEEPER.—By young girl for light housework or chamberwork; reference. 167 East 35th St. K. G.

Lady's Maids.
LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; excellent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer; underst

SALOON MEN IN STRAITS

Violators of Excise Law Cannot Escape Punishment.

NO LENIENCY IN TRANSFERRED CASES

Recorder Goff Has Issued a Warning and in Special Sessions the Fines for Offenders are Being Increased.

That the saloon men have been acting in concert in the fight against the Sunday excise laws, was made evident yesterday by Frederick B. House, counsel to the Central Association of Liquor Dealers.

Mr. House's firm has charge of the cases of the saloon men, who were arraigned yesterday and Tuesday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, under the indictments found against them. The trial of twenty-eight in all will begin to-morrow, and Mr. House was asked if any course of action had been decided upon.

"Not as yet," replied Mr. House.

"Then you are not prepared to say whether these men will proceed to trial or plead guilty, and turn themselves on the mercy of the court?"

"No. That matter will probably be decided in a measure to-morrow, when the Excise Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association meets. They will then make up their minds what attitude to take."

Nine-tenths of the liquor dealers are more than eager to give up the fight. The trouble with those whose cases are in court is that they have been led into deep water and they find themselves unable to decide what to do. Their predicament was made considerably worse yesterday by Recorder Goff, who said, in open court:

"I wish to take this opportunity to say that in imposing sentence in excise cases there will be a clear line drawn between those removed from Special Sessions and those which come directly here from the police courts. It must not be supposed that a case can be transferred here with advantage to the defendant. On the contrary, a heavier penalty will be imposed. This court has been delayed in its business by the flood of these removed cases during the week, and it must be relieved, and will be, even if extreme measures have to be resorted to."

This means that even if they plead guilty the liquor dealers can expect but very little clemency before Recorder Goff. On the other hand, if they stand the past experiences have proved that they are pretty certain to be convicted, and then the penalty is made heavier, while it was shown yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions that no weakness is to be expected there either. A regular schedule of fines has been adopted there to discourage excise offenders.

Those who violated the Sunday laws in July were fined $75. For August offenses it has been raised to $100, and next month it is to be increased to $150 by the Special Sessions Judges.

Altogether, therefore, the saloon men find themselves in a bad way, and not much trouble need be apprehended by the police in the future on Sundays.

In the meantime, in the District Attorney's office proceedings are being pushed steadily for bringing the excise cases to trial so that they can not accumulate and clog the courts. Twenty-five indictments were filed yesterday by the Grand Jury and placed on the calendar for pleading today. The list includes:

Louis Tekulsky of 33 Monroe Street, William McLaughlin of 2,000 Second Avenue, John McMurray of 1260 First Avenue, Martin Lyon of 219 Hudson Street, Michael McMurray of 404 East Sixty-sixth Street, William Gross of 539 West Thirty-ninth Street, Patrick Cochlin of 602 Ninth Avenue, Richard Carlan of 806 Eighth Avenue, Michael McDonald of 80 Amsterdam Avenue, John Conroy of 356 Bowery, John McArdle of 217 Bleecker Street, Diedrich Unger of 205 Sixteenth Avenue, Patrick A. Kiernan of 594 Tenth Avenue, Cornelius Hoffman of 2507 Third Avenue, George Frischan of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, Michael Dugan of 122 Varick Street, Harry Hunting of 188 Bleecker Street, Chester C. Morrison of 227 First Avenue, John H. Winter of 476 First Avenue, Patrick O'Brien of 1505 Third Avenue, Fred Prouk of 832 Ninth Avenue, James Ryan of 122 Varick Street, Charles Rae of Boston Road and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, John Conney of 227 Avenue A, and Hart Williams of Main and Cross Streets, City Island.

In eight cases transferred from Special Sessions, the Grand Jury dismissed the complaints for lack of proper evidence.

The fourteen men indicted on Tuesday appeared yesterday before the Recorder to plead. In eleven of the cases Emanuel M. Friend of Friend & House put in a formal plea of "not guilty." In three cases the lawyer said his clients desired to plead guilty outright.

The first of the pleas of guilty was entered in the case of Valentine Hill, a waiter at the Standard Hotel, at Macomb's Dam Bridge and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. His offense was serving beer to a policeman on Sunday. At the same time he placed a sandwich on the table, and thought the law was complied with.

Mr. Friend said the offense had been committed some time ago, and his client would solemnly promise never to violate the law again if the Recorder would be lenient.

Assistant District Attorney Hare told the Recorder that there was a misunderstanding at the time of Hill's arrest among hotel keepers as to what the law permitted them to do in the way of serving drinks on Sunday, and that even at such hotels as the Fifth Avenue the same thing had been done as by the defendant at the Standard Hotel.

Recorder Goff replied that violation of the excise law by a first-class hotel did not justify its violation elsewhere, and that placing a sandwich on a plate beside a drink was a mere subterfuge and evasion which would not be tolerated. Nevertheless, in consideration of the defendant's being only a waiter, and of his promise not to violate the law again, he would impose a fine of only $5.

Richard Connaughton, a bartender at 230 Hudson Street, next pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence in the custody of his counsel until next Friday.

Frank Fox, a bartender, was the last to plead. Mr. Friend said that Fox's offense dated back to last February, and he called the Recorder's attention especially to the fact that Fox had not had his case transferred from Special Sessions, but had elected originally to go to General Sessions from the police court. He made a statement that led the Recorder to make the formal announcement of what saloon men who tried to block his court might expect. Then he let Fox off with a fine of $30 further to point his warning. This was the last of the excise prisoners to come before the Recorder for the day.

Forty-eight of the cases transferred from Special Sessions were entered at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and they were at once submitted to the Grand Jury. No new applications for transfers were made, the saloon men evidently having taken warning by the fate of their fellows.

SALOON LICENSES AND CHURCHES.

Effort to Have the Court of Appeals Construe the Law of 1892.

The Board of Excise intends to have the Court of Appeals determine what is the law upon the subject of the granting of licenses to saloons within 200 feet of schools and churches, especially where either churches or schools may have been erected after a saloon had been licensed.

The subject was discussed yesterday before Judge Freedman of the Superior Court upon an application which was made by Alfred R. Page, the former counsel for the Excise Board, to have the court modify the recent judgment of the General Term, which directed a mandamus to issue requiring the Board of Excise to grant a license to Thomas Cairns for the premises at 700 Third Avenue. This decision affects a large number of licenses, and hence the desire of the Board of Excise to have the question settled by the Court of Appeals.

The Third Avenue place had a license for forty years. When Cairns took a lease of the place for ten years, a year ago, he applied for the renewal of the license. It was refused under the law of 1892, which prohibits the licensing of saloons within 200 feet of schools and churches. The Church of St. Agnes and a parochial school within 80 feet of the saloon has been erected in 1893.

The question to be determined is whether the prohibition is intended to apply to saloons that had been licensed before the erection of any school or church within 200 feet of them. Mr. Page contended that the judgment of the General Term of the Superior Court was in such a shape that it could not be appealed from, and that the court should enter an order granting a mandamus, and from this the board would take its appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Maurice Untermyer of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who represented the Brewers' Association, said that he was willing to do anything to facilitate the prosecution of the appeal to the Court of Appeals, if it was intended to be taken in good faith. He thought the appeal could be taken from the judgment of the General Term, as it stood, and was inclined to think that the Board of Excise wanted to be relieved of the payment of the costs of the proceeding to Cairns, as had been directed by the judgment. He was confident that the Court of Appeals would sustain the action of the Superior Court.

Judge Freedman took the papers and reserved his decision.

REBUKE FOR POLICEMAN KIELY.

Justice Jerome Criticises His Arrest of Bartender Patrick McKenna.

Policeman Edward F. Kiely of the East Thirty-fifth Station was rebuked by Justice Jerome in Special Sessions yesterday for bungling work in arresting Patrick McKenna, bartender for the saloon at 412 East Thirty-fourth Street on Sunday, July 28.

Kiely swore that he saw McKenna unlock the saloon door with a key, and that he followed him inside. There was no one in the place, but a glass of stale beer stood on the bar. McKenna was promptly discharged.

Let me tell you one thing," said Justice Jerome. "This Court will support officers in all that is right. The officers, however, are supposed to be intelligent. But to follow a man and arrest him on such absurd grounds is preposterous. We must require a little common sense of officers."

Shut Off an Action for Perjury.

When the excise case of John Holly, in which Magistrate Kudlich warned the principals that an arrest for perjury would follow the result of a full examination, was called in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, Counsellor Fennell, for the defendant, waived examination, thus cutting off all ground for action by the Court. Holly was committed in $200 bail to answer.

Thomas Curran Admitted to Bail.

Thomas Curran, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year by a police court Magistrate for an alleged assault in connection with an excise violation, was admitted to bail yesterday, on account of the appeal granted him by Supreme Court Justice O'Brien.

Judge Allison of the Court of General Sessions fixed the bail at $5,000.

TO PROTECT SECURITY HOLDERS

Fish-Peabody Cordage Committee Not Sufficiently Supported to Proceed with Its Plan—Disposition of Receipts.

Stuyvesant Fish, George Mosle, and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., comprising one of the United States Cordage bondholders' Reorganization Committees, issued a circular yesterday announcing that, being greatly in the minority, they had not received sufficient support to warrant them in proceeding further with their plan.

With a view of protecting the interests of all cordage security holders who deposited their securities with the committee, arrangements have been made with the majority committee consisting of Frank K. Sturgis, William Barbour, and John I. Waterbury, that all receipts issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, or by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, may, at the option of the holders, be delivered to the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York, who will in exchange therefor, issue their own receipts under the reorganization agreement deposited with it

No payment will be required on bonds either on withdrawal from the depositaries of the Fish-Peabody Committee, or on deposit with the Manhattan Trust Company. On stock, payment of the two assessments heretofore called in the Sturgis-Barbour-Waterbury Committee, will be required, but without penalty. The assessments heretofore paid on stocks deposited with the Fish-Peabody Committee will be refunded. The members of that committee, and of the Bondholders' Protective Committee, have waived any fee or compensation for their personal services.

Before assenting to the course as outlined, the Fish-Peabody Committee received positive asurance from the Messrs. Sturgis, Barbour, and Waterbury, that they will confide the management of the reorganized Cordage Company to a board of practical men, familiar with the manufacture, sale, and distribution of cordage. They were also offered a representation in the Board of Directors of the new company, but declined it, believing it best to leave its selection as originally contemplated to the votes of the majority in interest.

TO ERECT A BIG OFFICE BUILDING

Property in Broad Street Sold to the Commercial Cable Building Company—Plans for the Structure.

Jefferson M. Levy sold some valuable property in Broad Street yesterday to the Commercial Cable Building Company, that organized yesterday with a capital of $1,000,000.

This property extends from Broad to New Streets, taking 20 and 22 Broad Street, and 18, 20, and 20½ New Street, being about 50 feet front and rear, and 155 feet deep. It includes the Delmonico Building and the adjoining buildings to the Stock Exchange. The price paid was $1,200,000.

The purpose of the Commercial Cable Building Company is to erect an office building, the first floor of which will be occupied by the Commercial Cable Company, and the other floors will be fitted up for banking offices. The building is to be eighteen stories high up to the dome, which itself will take three stories, making a total of twenty-one stories.

The architecture will be in the renaissance style, in white marble and light-colored brick. The architects are Messrs. Harding & Gooch, who built the Postal Telegraph Building. It is expected to be a great addition to the architectural beauty of the city.

Among the officers of the new company are John W. Mackay, George G. Ward, and other officials of the Commercial Cable Company, including Mr. Levy. Mr. Levy has owned the property for some time, and sold it to the company direct.

May Have Died from a Kicking.

Benjamin Pincus, eleven years old, of 64 Willett Street, died at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday. His young sister says that a week ago Sunday she had some childish dispute with the daughter of Solomon Pulka, a neighbor. The father took up the quarrel and sought revenge, she says, by attacking Benjamin, whom he kicked. Pulka was arrested. He will be arraigned in court to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Julius Levit, a six-year-old boy, living at 160 West Fourteenth Street, died yesterday from injuries received from being knocked down and crushed by a sick horse. The child was standing near the horse, which was lying on the pavement. Suddenly the horse rolled over in an effort to get up. One foot struck the little boy in the chest, knocking him down. The boy fell under the horse as it rolled, and was fatally crushed.

Chatham, Mass., Aug. 21.—The United States Survey steamer Blake ran into and sank the catboat Hector of Chatham on the shoals yesterday. The Hector was lobstering and had become becalmed, making it impossible for her to get out of the steamer's track. The crew saved their lives by grasping the chains of the steamer and climbing aboard. The Hector is a total loss.

Macomb, Ill., Aug. 21.—William Blanchard, a prosperous farmer living near Prairie City, shot and instantly killed his wife Sunday. He then shot himself and fell across her dead body. He is believed to be fatally wounded. The couple had not lived together for nearly a year, and Blanchard had made an unsuccessful attempt at a reconciliation.

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 21.—The statements cabled to the Old Country from Canada to the effect that cattle are dying by the score in Nova Scotia is emphatically denied by Chief Veterinary Inspector McEachren, who has just returned from an official inspection in that province. No unusual disease among cattle exists there.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 21.—A colored coachman named Devitt, in the employ of Mrs. Schenck, a wealthy woman residing on Railway Avenue, here, pilfered his employer's house yesterday and got about $800 worth of jewelry. Devitt overlooked a box containing about $10,000 worth of diamonds.

Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Martin Beam, a prosperous farmer of this county, fell from an apple tree yesterday and struck the stump of a broken limb. The jagged wood entered his back and came out through his abdomen, and he was dead when found by his family.

Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 21.—A. J. Lusk, ex-cashier of the First National Bank of Wichita, Kan., who is wanted for embezzlement of $80,000 two years ago, has been arrested at Long Beach, a summer resort across the bay from here.

ADVANTAGE OF ALUMINIUM

Salt Water Does Not Affect It When Alloyed with Nickel.

INTERESTING OPINION OF AN EXPERT

Lighter, Stiffer, and Less Liable to Corrosion than Copper, but Not Desirable for Marine Use When Zinc Is Added.

The use of aluminium plates in the construction of the yacht Defender has attracted unusual attention to that metal, while the report of the naval experts at Norfolk, Va., against its use on naval vessels, because of its corrosive tendencies, has raised a fear that it may lessen the chances of the American yacht in the international race with the Valkyrie III. But James C. McGuire, consulting engineer of the company which supplied the Defender's aluminium plates, says that there need be no such misgivings, because the Defender's aluminium plates are alloyed with nickel, while the plates tested by the naval officials at Norfolk were alloyed with zinc. The former, he says, are proof against corrosion, while the latter are not.

"The Navy Department," said Mr. McGuire yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "tested aluminium which we furnished for ship construction. The object I had in view was to get the strength and stiffness needed in ship construction, and I bent all my energies in that direction. In order to get the requisite strength and rigidity, we used an alloy of zinc. When those plates were tested by the authorities of the Navy Department at Norfolk, it was found that they collected barnacles and corroded, and it is from the result of those reports that the opinion has gone abroad that aluminium is corroded by salt water.

"We then did not know that salt water is such an enemy of zinc, but these and other experiments taught us that when aluminium is to be used in and around salt water, we have got to use other alloys than zinc. This we can do. The difficulty has been overcome by using alloys of copper and nickel. We had to find this out by experimenting, and now we are not recommending the use of any alloys which contain zinc for use around salt water, and the alloys we have used for marine work which have had no zinc in them, while they do not collect barnacles, do not corrode to an appreciable extent.

"I personally supplied the aluminium plates for the Defender. They are made with nickel alloy. There is no danger in her plates at all, so far as direct corrosion goes; the only thing to be feared is galvanic action between the aluminium plates and other metals.

"Aluminium plates are 2 3-10 times lighter than Tobin bronze, of which the Vigilant is constructed. The Defender's bottom is of manganese bronze, which is of about the same weight as Tobin bronze."

Mr. McGuire exhibited two plates—one of aluminium and the other of copper—taken from the hull of a vessel plying between New-York and West Indian ports. The copper plate was badly corroded, while the aluminium plate was free from rust, but was covered with barnacles. The copper plate was much the heavier of the two.

"Both these," said Mr. McGuire, "were on the same hull during the same period, so that a comparison is instructive. During those six months the copper plate, though free from barnacles, lost 7-1,000 of an inch in thickness, while the thinner and lighter aluminium plate lost 5-1,000 of an inch.

"Nearly all the European navies use aluminium plates in the construction of war vessels, and reports received from naval authorities of the Old World are favorable to them. If aluminium was unsatisfactory they would quickly abandon its use.

"Aluminium," continued Mr. McGuire, "is like no other metal and must be treated like any other. If aluminium used in ship construction is kept clean and painted there will never be any trouble with it."

Mr. McGuire gave some interesting facts concerning aluminium.

"It is true," he said, "in Alabama and Georgia, where it is usually found on high ground in light, earthy soil. It is hydrated oxide of aluminium in its crude state and is known as bauxite. When the impurities are removed, only oxide or alumina is left. That is put through an electric furnace and the affinity which oxygen has for aluminium is broken by the electric current—the oxygen is set free and the aluminium is deposited. It is poured in its melted state into molds and becomes cool as soon as ladled out.

"Aluminium is also found in clay. Clay is silicate of aluminium, while bauxite is oxide of aluminium. We cannot use the clay because it is too expensive, and, besides, the silicate is left behind.

"We expect soon to have aluminium in competition with copper, and it will eventually be used for railroad car construction, because it is so light and durable, but as yet it is too expensive a metal for general use. Its present value is 50 cents a pound in ton lots. That is $1,000 a ton."

Aluminium is very ductile, and may be rolled into sheets of .0007 of an inch in thickness, and beaten into leaf, the same as the best gold leaf made in Paris. It may be drawn into tubes or wires, and spun or stamped into different shapes. It may be highly polished. It is the lightest of commercial metals, being only one-third as heavy as iron. It has a delicate purple tint, but it is believed that the colors of the metal may be varied.

Pure aluminium seldom corrodes or tarnishes, except when exposed to damp weather. Even salt water has little effect on the pure metal.

Aluminium melts at 630° centigrade, or 1,160° Fahrenheit, and does not volatilize at any temperature ordinarily produced by the combustion of carbon.

Pure aluminium is soft, but the commercial aluminium is as hard as copper. It hardens when being worked either by pressing, forging, rolling, or stamping. Castings require a large amount of alloy metal, but when they are drop-forged or hammered, the metal becomes as hard and rigid as brass. A sheet of aluminium twelve inches square and one inch thick weighs 14.12 pounds. A bar one inch square and twelve inches long weighs 1.176 pounds. A bar one inch in diameter and twelve inches long weighs .918 of a pound.

Cast aluminium, in tension, has an equal strength to cast iron, but under compression it is weaker.

Aluminium readily unites with all metals except lead, antimony, and mercury. Aluminium bronze, which is made with an alloy of 10 or 11 per cent. of aluminium with copper, is one of the densest, finest grained, and strongest of known alloys. Aluminium bronze may be worked in a lathe; the chips cut smooth and long, and do not clog the tool. It is much more rigid under transverse strain than gun bronze, and it is an unusually safe metal under compression.

SECRETARY MORTON ON SERPENTS

Protective Tariff in the Garden of Eden Might Have Been a Good Thing.

MANASSAS, Va., Aug. 21.—The second annual session of the Farmers' Institute of the Eighth District was begun here this morning. Representative Meredith delivered an address of welcome, and was followed by Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton.

The Scretary's address was to show the benefits to be derived from the "intensive" system of agriculture. He expressed himself as being very favorably impressed by the fine appearance of that portion of Virginia which he had visited.

In making a comparison he had occasion to refer to the Garden of Eden. After drawing a word picture of that place, he said that there was no tariffs there, and added, without any show of levity, "But perhaps it would have been a good thing for all if there had been a tariff on serpents."

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field is at the Everett.

—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is at the St. Denis.

—Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey is at the Hoffman.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. J. A. Williamson of Iowa and ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Col. von Kretschman of the German Army, and Corporation Counsel William P. Atwell and Corporation Counsel William J. Rudd of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. von der Oudermeulen are at the Waldorf.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EXPLAINS TO THE POLICE BOARD

W. E. Stillings's Reasons for Not Withdrawing His Recommendation of John F. McLaughlin—Appointments.

William E. Stillings, an attorney of 271 Broadway, sent a reply yesterday to the Police Board's recent request for an explanation as to why he did not withdraw his voucher for the good moral character of John F. McLaughlin, a candidate for appointment on the police.

McLaughlin was rejected by the board because he had been indicted for a crime. Mr. Stillings directed his letter to Secretary Bell of the Police Civil Service Board, and in it he said threats of a penalty for not withdrawing his voucher had no terrors for him. He said: "I am fully aware that the voucher of any one of my political faith amounts to nothing with the present Board of Police."

Mr. Stillings said he feels that he owes an explanation, under the circumstances, to the political organization of which he is a member. He vouched for McLaughlin in October, 1894, and the man was not indicted until April, 1895.

President Roosevelt read part of the letter to his colleagues, and said: "This is from a Tammany leader. The explanation is satisfactory." Across the letter he had written with red pencil: "Explanation impertinent, but satisfactory."

Superintendent of Buildings Constable sent to the board a communication calling attention to the lack of ample fire escapes in some police stations. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

William H. Bell, son of the late Admiral Bell, was permanently appointed Secretary of the Police Civil Service Board at a yearly salary of $2,000. William B. Dobbs was also permanently appointed as Chief Examiner at the same salary.

The Commissioners appointed a number of policemen on probation.

Robert F. McNeil, who was accused of cheating at the mental examination, was dropped from the eligible list.

Edmund Bruwaertz, the French Consul General, sent to the board a copy of a list of thirty-two Anarchists expelled from the French territory in March. There is no information given in the circular to indicate that the Anarchists named have come to this country.

The Commissioners decided in executive session to try former Detective Sergeant Jacob on charges of being absent without leave since Aug. 11, when he handed in his resignation.

Col. Grant Will Stand by Veterans.

Grand Army veterans who are members of the police force complain that under the regulations regarding promotions adopted by the Commissioners veterans are given no preference, as required by law. Commander Atkinson of the Grand Army has written to President Roosevelt about the matter. Commissioner Grant said yesterday:

"The resolution passed by the Police Board does not in any way preclude Grand Army veterans from promotion. Everything being equal, the Grand Army man will, in every instance, be given the preference.

"The Grand Army men have no better friend in the world than myself, and nothing will be done with my sanction which will be to the detriment of war veterans."

ACCUSED OF ROBBING A PARTNER

William Johansen, a Steerage Passenger from Sweden, Arrested for Absconding with About $3,000.

William Johansen, a steerage passenger on board the steamship Thingvalla, from Sweden, was arrested yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal as soon as the ship made fast to her pier at Hoboken, N. J.

The arrest was made at the request of Carl Noxen, Consul General of Sweden and Norway in this city. Mr. Noxen received cable advices a few days ago from his Government, stating that Johansen had embarked on the Thingvalla for America, after swindling a partner in Sweden out of 13,000 kronors in Swedish money.

Johansen, it is alleged, received the money, about $3,000 in United States currency, on the pretext of buying farm land with it. As soon as he got the money, he decamped.

Johansen stands about 6 feet and 2 inches in his stocking feet. He is dark and gaunt. His baggage was made up of two old little traveling bags, one filled with ragged clothing, and the other with pieces of musty cheese, salt pork, and stale bread, the whole mixed together and making a most filthy mess. On his person was found about the sum he is accused of absconding with.

The man was sent to Ludlow Street Jail by United States Commissioner Alexander, pending extradition proceedings. He seemed to resent being compelled to leave his assortment of food behind him.

PRIVATE ROOM FOR COL. FELLOWS

Vault to be Turned Into Passageway—Too Small for the Colonel's "Cash."

District Attorney Fellows went before the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, and asked that the rooms in the new Criminal Court Building formerly occupied by Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring and his secretary, be turned over to him for his private office.

Col. Fellows said that he wanted absolute privacy in his office. For lack of it, information had leaked out, and put offenders on their guard. Col. Fellows explained that his present private office adjoins the rooms he asked for, and that a passageway could easily be cut through, because there is an alleged fire and burglar-proof vault there now, and this could be turned into a passageway.

"I never could understand why that vault was put there," said Col. Fellows. "I can open it with a quill toothpick, and when I get inside I can peek through the cracks into Col. Waring's old rooms. As a vault it is absolutely useless, but it may be turned into a passageway between the two rooms."

"Why, I am surprised," said Recorder Goff. "I was given to understand that that vault was built especially to store Col. Fellows's spare cash."

"For that purpose," said Col. Fellows, "it is entirely adequate."

Col. Fellows's request was granted. The other rooms formerly used by Col. Waring will be used for the new part of the General Sessions Court, and for the new General Sessions library, authorized by the Legislature this year. Col. Fellows has offered to turn over to the new library the District Attorney's library.

Recorder Goff and Col. Fellows made several complaints about annoyances in the Criminal Courts Building. Bad ventilation, an uncompleted electrical signaling system, and the lack of proper accommodations for the comfort of the officials were among the things complained of. The Sinking Fund Commissioners will look into them later.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK SWINDLERS

Their Cases Continued Until September—More Books Recovered.

The examination in the cases of Arthur Van Ness, Charles G. Wilhelmy, and Charles B. Burt was postponed by Magistrate Brann, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday until September 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Essex Market Court, where Magistrate Brann will be sitting at that time. The case of Edwin Foerster was adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock, in the Jefferson Market Court, and his bail was reduced to $500.

The prisoners are accused of swindling book houses by subscribing for books and then selling them before they had been paid for.

Central Offices detectives yesterday recovered 300 more books that were stolen by Edward Scott from Charles T. Dillingham & Co., publishers, of 744 Broadway. They were found in the Union Transfer Storage House on East Twenty-second Street. The books are all works of value.

HOOKS AND CROOKS AWRY

Henry Murder Inquiry the Basis of a Stenographic Farce.

LUDICROUS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Stenographer Norton Can't Read His Notes—He Tries to Do So and Makes Justice Gaynor Smile.

The writ of habeas corpus sought by Foster L. Backus in the interest of William Starr Henry, who is accused of the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry, at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, June 14, was returnable in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday. The alleged murderer was in court, as was also his brother, Walter, the "good son."

John J. Norton, the stenographer of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, was in attendance, and spent a most uncomfortable hour on the witness stand. It was proved before Mr. Backus was through with him that his stenographic notes were practically useless, because they were full of ludicrous errors. District Attorney Ridgway asked that certain parts of the minutes be stricken out, as they contained matter which had never been testified to in court or anywhere else.

Mr. Backus asked Mr. Norton to read certain parts of his notes. Mr. Norton did so, and even Justice Gaynor smiled. One of the questions which Mr. Norton read, and which was in Capt. Kitzer's testimony, was as follows:

Q.—Did he say he killed him with or had an axe? A.—Yes.

"Are you sure that is the answer you have recorded there in your notes?" asked Mr. Backus.

Mr. Norton paused, and then said: "I want to get this straight."

"Take all the time you want," Mr. Backus said. Justice Gaynor became impatient, and asked Mr. Norton whether he had found the answer. The official stenographer said:

I don't see it noted here. I want to say in explanation that in the testimony of the police the questions and answers were given very rapidly. I called attention to the fact, and in going over the testimony I had to examine my notes very carefully. I am reading my notes to the best of my ability. I am now somewhat confused and cannot read them as well. I can't see any answer here.

Mr. Norton finally said that the answer to the question was not in his notes. Mr. Ridgway finally asked not only to have the question stricken out, but asked to have others cut out, as nothing of the kind had been testified to.

"This is a most atrocious thing," said Justice Gaynor, "that a stenographer should put in and leave out things that never occurred at all in court. When does the Grand Jury meet?"

"Sept. 16," said Mr. Ridgway.

Mr. Backus then took up some of the transcribed notes and read them as specimens of Mr. Norton's work. He read what Detective Delahanty was supposed to have testified to.

Q.—Have you any information which would throw any light upon this case except what you have already stated here to-day? A.—Yes; and if you don't understand it you soon will.

Q.—Have you stated everything here that would throw any light upon the killing, or are you keeping it away in practice? A.—I know what I know, and if you state what you know I might possibly state what I know.

Q.—Did the trunk form the subject of your knowledge up to the present time? A.—Yes; and as you are asking me about the trunk, let me ask you where the cover of the trunk went to, and if you know where, I made a mark upon it the last time I saw it, and you know I saw it.

Q.—Have you kept accurate account of all you saw and heard? A.—I think I have to the best of my knowledge. I always do. I have said a great deal, I admit, but I knew all along what I was talking about.

This is what Stenographer Norton's notes report Capt. Kitzer as having said:

Q.—Did you make notes of what was said? A.—I simply made notes of what he said when I asked him where he had been through the week, and marked them.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Detective Delahanty.

Q.—Where did you make them? A.—I don't know that it is a felony where I was.

Q.—Did you not make them feloniously? A.—No; I did not investigate the man.

Q.—Why did you not investigate the man? A.—Because when a man steals letters, which are found on removing his hat, it is time something should be done about it.

Q.—When you testified before the Coroner's jury had you consulted with anybody? A.—I had the opinion of an intimate friend of mine.

Q.—Would you mind telling who the party is and what is the name of that party? A.—I would as leave, if somebody would give certain information about some things.

Q.—Were there any spots in the trunk? A.—There was.

Q.—You had seen a hat on the defendant, had you not? A.—Some with congealed blood, yes.

Q.—Are you using great care and caution in making statements in front of this defendant? A.—None whatever. In what I am stating I am using caution against the defendant.

According to Mr. Norton's notes Mr. Backus, while examining Detective Delahanty asked the question:

"Did you see me faint?".

The answer, as Stenographer Norton has it, was:

"I did not, and I did not see any one throw books out of the window at the heads of people concealed in the weeds in the back yard."

Mr. Backus said that the Justice had no right to commit the defendant on the charge under which he is now held, unless he had before him "accurate testimony forming a foundation for a good and sufficient belief that the defendant had really committed a crime.

District Attorney Ridgway held that there remained sufficient evidence to hold the defendant, and referred to the letter written by Mr. Henry, in which he said he was in constant fear of William.

"To my mind," said Justice Gaynor, "there are three points to be considered in this matter: That the defendant was turned out of his father's house; that he was seen coming from that house on Thursday morning, and that a spot of blood was found on the sleeve of his shirt. If I should find, upon careful examination of the record, that these points are sufficient for belief in the probable guilt of the defendant, I should hold him. Otherwise, not. If there is any conclusion of probable guilt, there is an end of the question of jurisdiction. This court is not at liberty to say it would not have held the defendant sitting as a Magistrate. I confess I have great doubts, but I will read the testimony."

Mr. Ridgway said that if the court saw fit to discharge the defendant, he would be governed by the ruling in his future course in the case.

Called Mr. Howe a "Shyster."

Coroner Hoeber and Lawyer William F. Howe had a wordy disagreement in the Coroner's Court yesterday. The Coroner called Mr. Howe a "shyster," and for some time refused to pay attention to the lawyer's request for the speedy hearing or the postponement of a case. Finally the Coroner postponed the case until Friday, and remarked as Mr. Howe left the room: "I am glad to get rid of that man."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TALK ABOUT STUFFS.—A little now, more any time you like, at our stores.

Satin damask, of all upholstery stuffs, the daintiest in coloring. Used on most of our finest French and Old English drawing room Furniture.

Tapestry, various grades. The elegant Gobelins tapestry in Brucher designs. Some simple, conventional patterns on fine dining and library chairs. The best is very durable.

Brocatelles and Cretonnes; tasteful and stand much wear. Used on bedroom and medium grade Furniture.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Makers of cloth call us cranky because we reject so many goods; but we give them fair warning by posting conspicuously in our sample room, where purchases are selected, this sign:

"Manufacturers will please understand that all goods are boiled down in acid for cotton and exposed to the sun for ten days. None will be accepted that will not stand this test for all wool and fast color."

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

THE PRESERVATION OF TREES

Lewis Collins Tells Brooklyn Citizens What They Should Do this Fall and Winter to Exterminate Moths.

Acting under the advice of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society, citizens of Brooklyn have begun to preserve their trees, but Lewis Collins, Secretary of the society, said yesterday that much still remains to be done.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. Collins says:

"Very few of the eggs of the first brood of the Tussock Moth (Orgyia leucostigma) have hatched. Judging from the masses of eggs I have kept for observation, and from careful examination of those on trees and in other places, I conclude that about one-fourteenth of the eggs of the first brood have hatched. Of the small part that did hatch, but few have survived the storms of wind and rain we have had. If my observations and conclusions are correct, we may dismiss all anxiety about the numerous second brood we had reason to expect from the abundance of eggs laid by the first brood. We may also conclude that practically, in Brooklyn, the moth has been single brooded this year. In the North it is single brooded; in the South it is double brooded. In Brooklyn it appears to have been partly single and partly double. This year it was largely single. We have reason to be thankful if we escape a second visitation of this moth this season.

"The weather during the Summer has been favorable to the growth of vegetation. It is now nearing the end of August, and still much of the foliage of our trees is as luxuriant and fresh as we expect to see it in June. Shade trees whose foliage cannot last through a Summer such as this has been should be struck from our list. But the moth we may plan the campaign for next Summer, and if we do not exterminate this pest the fault will be the people's, for they have learned about insecticides and spraying apparatus, and how they should be used, and how efficient if they are rightly used.

"If any more caterpillars appear this season destroy them. If they should appear in any locality in considerable numbers spray the trees having them with London purple, one-fourth of a pound to fifty gallons of water; not more, lest the leaves may suffer. During the Fall and Winter gather all the masses of eggs from trees, fences, houses, &c., and destroy them. Remove all decaying and unnecessary trees, particularly where many eggs are found.

"Prune the trees that have too thick a growth, taking especial care to cut off all dead branches, particularly from the maples. Many of their branches have been killed by the maple scale, (Pulvinaria innumerabilis,) of several years ago, and by the borings of the Leopard moth, (Zeuzera pyrina,) of the present. The Tussock moth has utilized these sheltered places by spinning their cocoons in them, where their eggs will be found. These branches decayed, and it would be unsafe to attempt to climb upon them to remove the eggs, and besides, it will be better for the tree to have them removed, and safer for pedestrians, for, weakened by decay, they are liable to fall at any time. In the meantime make preparations for next Spring, and if the moth appears in any place spray the trees with London purple. Remove all cotton bands. They are unsightly, and in many places conceal the eggs."

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE STRONG

Laid at Rest in the Charles Evans Cemetery at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Aug. 21.—The body of ex-Justice William Strong arrived in Reading last night, and was taken to the chapel in Charles Evans Cemetery. This morning a plaster mask was taken of the face of the deceased by U. S. J. Dunbar of Washington.

The funeral services, which were of a brief character, were held in the chapel this afternoon in the presence of the family, consisting of Mrs. A. M. Slade of New-York, the Misses Mary and Julia Strong of Washington, daughters of the deceased; the Rev. Edward Strong and wife of Pittsfield, Mass., a brother; Theodore Strong and daughters, Misses E. and May Strong, Pittston; Mrs. J. Strong, William Strong, Jr., B. H. Warner, ex-Commissioner Douglass, Washington; the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, New-York; the Rev. W. H. Rice, Staten Island; Judge Robert N. Wilson of Philadelphia, and Warner Hurley, the ex-Justice's body servant of Washington, D. C.

Judges Ermentrout, Endlich, and Bland and a large number of the members of the local bar were present. The ceremonies were brief, consisting of the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Tunis Hamlin, pastor of Covenant Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. George G. Heckman of Olivet Presbyterian Church, this city. The choir of Olivet Presbyterian Chuch sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Abide With Me."

SEVEN COUNTY VETERAN ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting Held at Montrose, Penn.—Gov. Hastings in Attendance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The reunion of the Seven County Veteran Association was held at Montrose

Thursday
August 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE A. P. "A SORRY FARCE"

Not a Co-operative Organization for Its Newspaper Clients.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE FRANCHISES

Newspaper Proprietors Are Beginning to See that They Have Been Deceived in the Western Scheme.

From The Denver Evening Post of Aug. 17, 1895.

Walter P. Phillips, General Manager of The United Press, who is in town for a few days, talked freely with the editor of The Evening Post yesterday as to the outlook of The United Press and The Chicago Associated Press, which are at war with each other. Mr. Phillips said:

"Everything looks well for the future of The United Press. Newspaper proprietors are beginning to see that they have been deceived by the misrepresentations of The Chicago Associated Press managers. Their whole scheme is against the best judgment of their wisest members. What they started out to do was to narrow rather than extend their membership. All of their plans contemplated, through a combination with The United Press, a union of the newspapers of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities having a population, say, of 150,000 people, with the newspapers of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Providence, and corresponding cities in the East, whose population reached, or closely approximated, 150,000. There is no doubt in my mind that this was the only thing to do, and Mr. Lawson and his friends held to the same view through months of negotiation. But there were people on both sides who would refuse to bathe in the same ocean, if they could avoid it, and we were unable to bring about the ideal arrangement which we had in mind. Also there were those in The Western Associated Press who held that if it were to take in everybody at any price it could get, it would be practicable to drive The United Press out of business and have a monopoly. But this was too big an undertaking, as you have seen. The advice of these men, however, finally prevailed, and within a day The Chicago Associated Press changed its ground, and came out as the advocate of the very thing it had been endeavoring to extirpate for a year previously—the town meeting plan of press organization government. That this scheme is a flat failure—full of dangers, involving expenditures that have already twice placed the organization in the position of a mendicant toward its members and clients—that it has led the management to a point from which their courage tends downward, while The United Press is on the up grade—all this is so obvious that he who runs may read. Personally, I do not believe in the co-operative plan in any business, but you know there is no co-operation about The Chicago Associated Press when you come right down to it. The whole thing reminds me of what the late Richard M. Hunt once said of a certain much-lauded and temporarily fashionable style of architecture. 'It is an imitation,' said Mr. Hunt, 'of a thing that is exceedingly undesirable in the original.'

"The specious argument upon which Messrs. Lawson and Stone appealed to newspaper publishers as soon as they had changed their ground was that they were seeking to establish a mutual benefit association, a co-operative organization in which all the papers in the country were to be united in a sort of brotherhood, and in which all should be on an equal footing, have an equal voice in the management and gain equal advantages from the reorganization and from the spoils of their intended victim, The United Press. It was to be a sort of millennium for newspaperdom, with Lawson and Stone as the herald angels of the entertainment. This proposition caught a good many gudgeons. But after two years of these professions of mutual benefit and exact equality, it is well to glance back at the manner in which the dealings of the Chicago management have accorded with their pretensions. Are all the members of The Chicago Associated Press on the same footing in every respect? Are they on the same footing in any respect? For a negative answer to both of these questions one need seek no further than the annual reports of the Chicago manager's themselves. An analysis of the complicated data therein contained shows everywhere inequality and discrimination.

"In the first place, is it true that each member has an equal voice in the management? The Chicago Associated Press is a stock company, and theoretically all the members are supposed to own the same amount of stock. So far is this from being the case that more than two-thirds of its members own no stock at all. The annual report for 1895 shows that the number of members who own stock is 130; the number of those who own no stock is 204. In what sense are those who own no stock members of the association? By what stretch of language can they be said to be on an equal footing with those who do? There must be some explanation of the introduction of this inequality in an association where all are supposed to be equal, and it is right at hand. The by-laws of the association specifically provide that the Directors of the association, to whom the entire charge of its business is committed, must be chosen from among the stockholders. It is plain that the division of stock is made with a view to retaining control of affairs in the hands of the present dominating element, to be turned over by them to Messrs. Lawson and Stone. An analysis of the two lists of members—those who hold stock and those who do not—shows that the division of the shares proceeded on these lines: Parcels of it were first issued to members of the old Western Associated Press. When new papers were added in the East, stock was issued to them only when Lawson and Stone found it necessary for the completion of the deal. Minor papers which they could squeeze in without giving them the stock which alone could insure them that perfect equality that the Chicago managers boasted as their object had to go without it. Nor can these papers at any future time acquire an interest in the promised millennium save at the good pleasure of the managers. Nothing in the by-laws or in their contracts gives them the right to demand the issue to them of one solitary share of stock. They have been led up to the promised land, only to see the gates shut in their faces.

"It might be supposed that at least among those who do hold stock in this co-operative company there would be no distinction. Here again, however, are discriminations. Theoretically, each stockholder is supposed to own eight shares of stock, and a great majority of them do own that amount. But The Concord Monitor owns only four shares. The Albany Press and Knickerbocker owns only four shares. The Troy Morning Telegram, The Troy Evening Standard, The Worcester Spy, and The Bangor Daily News own but one share each. It is at once patent that the stockholders discriminated against are all in the East. The intention is apparent to keep the control of the organization in the hands of the Western papers, and of a few in the East, which are subserving to Lawson and Stone, and can at all times be counted upon to vote for their retention in power. This discriminating distribution of stock forms a curious commentary upon the pretense that every member of the association is to have the same voice in its management as every other member, especially when taken in conjunction with the fact that less than one-third of the so-called members hold any stock at all.

"Having eliminated the class of 'members' who own no stock, and the class of stockholding members who own less than the full quota, let us glance at the situation of those who are on the same footing as far as their holdings are concerned. This is the inner circle, and here, if anywhere, we should expect to find exact equality. Not so; among these is the most vital discrimination of all. About a year ago two notes for $50,000 each were drawn by the managers of The Chicago Associated Press for the purpose of meeting in part the pressing expenses of their reckless warfare against The United Press. One of these notes was discounted at the Chicago bank of which Stone himself is President, the other at the Chicago bank of which George Schneider, the Treasurer of The Chicago Associated Press, is cashier. The only name upon the backs of these notes which gave them an actual and permanent value was that of Victor F. Lawson. A few weeks ago the faith of Messrs. Stone, Lawson, and Schneider in their trade upon The United Press had reached so low an ebb that they decided to call upon a part of their constituents to redeem and cancel these notes. In raising the money for this purpose a fresh discrimination was made. Of the 130 members holding a full quota of stock, only 63 were called upon to put up, under a guarantee which they had signed at the beginning of the fight, with the understanding that they would never be called upon for a cent of it.

"So much for the control of the concern and the financial responsibility for it. Returning to the complicated series of discriminations which obtains in that field, it appears that the same thing is to be found in the contract relations into which the various newspapers have been drawn, and the conditions upon which they receive their news reports.

"To begin with, it is a cardinal principle of the Chicago management that all news contracts shall be made for terms of ninety years. The new members have been informed that all must be on equal terms in this respect. How has this been carried out? In cases where newspaper proprietors have been sufficiently influential and sufficiently shrewd to make their own terms, it has not been carried out at all. While Lawson and Stone have been driving the majority of their converts into signing ninety-year contracts on the ground that every one else was called upon to do the same, contracts were made with other papers for such terms as they would agree to. A contract was made with The New-York World for one year, with the privilege of renewing for three years more. A contract was made with The Cincinnati Enquirer for fifteen years, and the Washington Times had one for two years. Some of the contracts held by members of the Western Associated Press were converted into agreements with the new Chicago Associated Press on the old basis.

"Again, we find discrimination in the franchise relations of the different members. To such of these as could be secured only by making concessions the Chicago managers gave the right to veto the admission of new members in their towns or even in large surrounding territories specified in the contracts. To others, which were in a less independent position, no such privilege was given. And this distinction was made deliberately in negotiating for new business by the managers of a concern which is theoretically co-operative and in which all the members are supposed to be exactly equal.

"Once more, you will find discriminations in regard to increasing the price for service. The ordinary form of contract provides that the Chicago managers may arbitrarily increase the assessments by 5 per cent. Papers which were disposed to murmur at this condition had to be content with the assurance that it was a universal one, yet many of the contracts with Eastern papers contain no such clause. They provide for a fixed assessment which cannot be increased by one cent. But the Chicago managers went further than this. Contracts were made with some papers containing the 50 per cent. increase clause and side agreements were entered into that the Board of Directors would not take advantage of this privilege. By such means as this the managers not only succeeded in completing their deal, but they bind to themselves personally an ally who will always vote for their retention in power because he knows that a new Board of Directors might or might not consider his side agreement binding upon them.

"We have seen that in this newspaper brotherhood, based upon exact equality, two-thirds of the so-called members have no voice or interest in its affairs; we have seen that, of the actual stockholders, a number of Eastern papers have been restricted in their holdings to one-half or one-eighth of the full quota of stock; we have seen that a still smaller minority has been called upon to relieve Lawson and Stone of financial obligations amounting to $100,000; we have seen that as to the contract relations into which the various newspapers have been drawn, and the conditions upon which they receive their news reports, that the same thing is to be found in the contract relations into which the various newspapers have been drawn, and the conditions upon which they receive their news reports. How has this been carried out? In cases where newspaper proprietors have been sufficiently influential and sufficiently shrewd to make their own terms, it has not been carried out at all. While Lawson and Stone have been driving the majority of their converts into signing ninety-year contracts on the ground that every one else was called upon to do the same, contracts were made with other papers for such terms as they would agree to. A contract was made with The New-York World for one year, with the privilege of renewing for three years more. A contract was made with The Cincinnati Enquirer for fifteen years, and the Washington Times had one for two years. Some of the contracts held by members of the Western Associated Press were converted into agreements with the new Chicago Associated Press on the old basis.

"Again, we find discrimination in the franchise relations of the different members. To such of these as could be secured only by making concessions the Chicago managers gave the right to veto the admission of new members in their towns or even in large surrounding territories specified in the contracts. To others, which were in a less independent position, no such privilege was given. And this distinction was made deliberately in negotiating for new business by the managers of a concern which is theoretically co-operative and in which all the members are supposed to be exactly equal.

"Once more, you will find discriminations in regard to increasing the price for service. The ordinary form of contract provides that the Chicago managers may arbitrarily increase the assessments by 5 per cent. Papers which were disposed to murmur at this condition had to be content with the assurance that it was a universal one, yet many of the contracts with Eastern papers contain no such clause. They provide for a fixed assessment which cannot be increased by one cent. But the Chicago managers went further than this. Contracts were made with some papers containing the 50 per cent. increase clause and side agreements were entered into that the Board of Directors would not take advantage of this privilege. By such means as this the managers not only succeeded in completing their deal, but they bind to themselves personally an ally who will always vote for their retention in power because he knows that a new Board of Directors might or might not consider his side agreement binding upon them.

"We have seen that in this newspaper brotherhood, based upon exact equality, two-thirds of the so-called members have no voice or interest in its affairs; we have seen that, of the actual stockholders, a number of Eastern papers have been restricted in their holdings to one-half or one-eighth of the full quota of stock; we have seen that a still smaller minority has been called upon to relieve Lawson and Stone of financial obligations amounting to $100,000; we have seen that as to the contract relations into which the various newspapers have been drawn, and the conditions upon which they receive their news reports, that the same thing is to be found in the contract relations into which the various newspapers have been drawn, and the conditions upon which they receive their news reports.

"To begin with, it is a cardinal principle of the Chicago management that all news contracts shall be made for terms of ninety years. The new members have been informed that all must be on equal terms in this respect

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railway Stocks Firmer on Lower Rates of Foreign Exchange.

GRANGERS LEAD THE IMPROVEMENT

Absence of Frost and Light Engagements of Gold Favorable Factors—Weakness in the Industrials.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Foreign exchange weakened perceptibly to-day, the posted rates being reduced ½ cent on the pound. This is the first official recognition of the change which is hovering over the market, and it was greeted with satisfaction by the bulls and corresponding alarm by the bears. The reduction induced active covering by the short interest, which, together with some buying for the advance, caused the railway list to be strong. London was a seller of St. Paul, but local buying easily absorbed the foreign offerings, and the stock advanced to 73½, its highest price on the present movement. The improvement was not fully maintained, but the final price was ¾ higher than yesterday. Rock Island gained a point, and the other Grangers fractions.

In addition to the ease in exchange, other favorable conditions were the absence of frost, and the very light engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow. Mr. Morgan's presence at his office, after a somewhat protracted absence, was also interpreted to mean his early intervention in several matters which have been waiting his attention, the adjustment of which will have an important bearing on Stock Exchange values. Trade reports continue favorable, and railway earnings reflect the general improvement which is in progress. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern in July are due, and are said to show a very material gain.

The Industrials were irregular, and closed generally lower, but their weakness was due to causes apart from general conditions. Sugar was under heavy manipulation, the object being to force liquidation by a prominent trader, who has been recently successful in his operations. The price broke from 112, to 108¾, and the stock closed at 108¾, a net loss of 3¼ points. There were two distinct movements in Tobacco. In the early trading the stock advanced from 96 to 98⅝, on covering of shorts and on buying inspired by a rumor that the threatened fight between the trust and the plug tobacco manufacturers would be compromised. Later in the day, when it was learned that the manufacturers in conference in St. Louis had determined against any compromise, and had resolved to combine to fight the trust vigorously, early buyers threw over their stock in haste, and the price tumbled more than 5 points. The bear traders also became aggressive and added to the stock freely. There was only a feeble rally of ½ a point at the close, and the net loss on the day was 2 points. The selling of Chicago Gas was purely a speculative move, and was attributed to a well-known operator, who has in the past made a specialty of the stock. There was no news concerning the property of an unfavorable character. At the close the stock was 1⅞ points lower than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2 per cent. for 60 days, 2½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 3¼@4 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,231,891, and the balances were $4,644,674. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $154,607.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@66¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$42,463,134
Imports for the same period	21,760,135
Net exports	$20,702,999
Net exports to date, 1894	71,351,303
Net exports to date, 1893	57,171,014
Net exports to date, 1892	47,364,559

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. Nominal rates were reduced ½c, to $4.89½ for 60 days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70 discount. Boston—86/10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par, selling, ⅛c pr mium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	¾
Chi. R. I. & Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞
Col., H. V. & Toledo	1
Consolidated Gas	¾
Illinois Central	1
Lake Erie & Western	1
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2⅜
Michigan Central	⅝
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
Peoria & Eastern	1⅛

DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	¾
Am. Tobacco	3¼
Chicago Gas	⅞
Del., Lack. & West.	1⅞
National Lead pf.	1½
N. J. Central	⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	1½

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and irregular. There was particular weakness in Northern Pacific Consols and Oregon Improvement Consols. The Oregon Short Line issues made further sharp gains. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Dal. & Waco 1st	1¼
Ohio Southern 1st	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, r.	1¼
Oregon Short Line 6s, r. & r.	1¼

DECLINED.

Northern Pacific con.	2½
Northern Pacific con. cfs.	⅛
Oregon Improvement con.	2
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf. in	1

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $35,000 4s coupon 1925 at 121¾, and $15,000 5s coupon at 115⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		96½
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112¼	113
4s, r., 1925	121¾	122¼
4s, c., 1925	121¾	122¼
5s, r., 1904	115⅛	115⅝
5s, c., 1904	115¼	115⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	100	..
Currency 6s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $11,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	25½	26	100
American Cotton Oil pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73	74½	100
*American Sugar Refining	112	112	108¼	108¼	108⅜	108½	....
*American Sugar Refining pf.	102¼	102½	102	102	101½	102⅜	86,059
American Tobacco	96	98⅝	93¼	94	93¾	94	200
American Tobacco pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	106	109	64,155
At., T. & Santa Fé 3d in. pd.	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	5,850
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1½	50
Canada Southern	56½	56½	56	56¼	56	56¼	900
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼	53½	54½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21	21½	800
Chi. & Eastern Illinois pf.	104	104	104	104¼	102½	103½	200
Chicago & Northwestern	102¼	103	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	3,380
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145½	146¾	145½	146¾	146	147	50
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	90⅞	90⅜	90¾	11,120
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	715
C., M. & St. Paul	71⅞	73½	71⅞	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	34,230
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	129	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	81	82	80⅞	81½	81⅛	81½	16,818
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¼	37	36¼	37	36⅝	37¼	952
C., Hock. Val. & Tol.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25	25½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	141½	142	141	142	141½	143	1,430
Del., Lack. & Western	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	131¼	131⅞	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	162½	162½	162½	162½	162½	163½	200
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	47	47	47	47	47½	48½	3
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	10½	11	10½	11	10½	11	1,000
Duluth, S. S. & A.	20⅞	21	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞	2,230
Erie Tel. & Tel.	6	6	6	6	6	6½	200
General Electric	55	55	55	55	55	55¼	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	37	37⅜	36½	37	36⅞	37	2,349
Homestake	1¾	2	1¾	2	..	1¾	200
Illinois Central	26	26	26	26	25	..	200
Iowa Central pf.	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	100
Lake Erie & Western	36	36	36	36	35	37½	85
Lake Erie & Western pf.	25	26	25	26	25¾	28½	2,000
Lake Shore	76	77¾	76	77⅝	77	78	725
*L. I. Traction 1st in. pd.	151¼	151½	151½	151¼	151	151½	1,470
Louisville & Nashville	14½	14¾	14½	14½	14½	15	125
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	61	61¼	61	61	61	61¼	2,970
Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	9	200
Manhattan Con	25¾	26	25⅝	26	26	27	200
Michigan Central	114½	114	113½	114¾	114	114⅝	3,360
Minneapolis & St. Louis	10½	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10⅜	10½	422
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23⅞	1,356
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	85	85½	85	85¾	85	85¼	322
Missouri Pacific	54¾	57	54⅜	56¾	56	56½	1,430
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	7,895
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	200
*National Lead Co.	37⅜	37⅞	37½	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞	1,830
*National Lead Co. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	93	94	1,035
National Linseed Oil	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	31	220
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	103	106	105½	106	150
New-York Central	102	102	102	102	101⅞	102	714
New-York & New-Haven	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	199	200	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	70	73	4
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	30
New-York, Sus. & West.	13½	13⅝	12¾	12¾	12½	13	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32	32	32	32	32	33	1,610
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	3,165
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	4¾	5	200
Northern Pacific pf.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	410
Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	1,640
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	300
Pacific Mail	28½	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	115
Peoria & Eastern	8	8	8	8	8	8	1,700
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	250
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾	100
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	31	31	31	30½	32	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	54	..	200
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	173	174	173	174	172	176	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¾	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17½	17¾	500
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅝	42	41⅜	41⅞	41⅞	42	1,470
Southern Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½	26	450
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	1,540
Southern Railway pf.	41¼	41¼	41	41	41	41¼	399
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35⅜	36	35¼	35½	35	35¾	2,349
Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	12	12½	700
Twin City R. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Pacific	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	600
*U. S. Cordage 2d in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4½	2
*U. S. Cordage pf. 2d in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	..	100
*U. S. Cordage grtd. 2d in. pd.	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	910
United States Express	17	17	17	17	16½	17	554
United States Rubber	43¼	43¼	43	43	43	45	100
*United States Leather	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	39½	40¼	30
*United States Leather pf.	87	87⅜	86¾	86¾	85	87	1,500
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	1,460
Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	140
Wells-Fargo Express	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	108	113	10
Western Union Telegraph	94	94½	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	2,232
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16½	16	16	15⅞	16½	8,115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	51	52¼	50½	51½	50½	52	710
Total sales							339,089

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s when issued	82¾	Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000	71¼
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s when issued	54½	Cal, Har'g & S'n'an Mex & Pac Div 5s 5,000	93¼
Atch, Top & S F Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid 25,000	33¾	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 17,000	93
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid 15,000	33⅜	H Tex Cen Con 6s 5,000	110
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersb'g Branch 5,000	112¾	Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000	94
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000	115	Kanawha & Mich 4s 1,000	80½
Bklyn W. & W Co 5s 10,000	104	Kansas Pacific 1st 7s Trust Receipts 10,000	73
Bur., R. & N. 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000	100¼	Lex Av & Pavo 1st 5,000	112¾
Canada So 1st Gtd 3,000	110¼	Long Island G M 4s 2,000	112¾
C. R. Iowa, F. & N. 5s 8,000	98	Lor. Island G M 4s 2,000	101¾
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899 4,000@5F	112	Lo, N A & Chic 1st 2,000	111
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 2,000	89⅝	Lo, N A & Chic G M 2,000	75½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 5,000	125⅝	Lo, N A & Chic G M 3,000	75¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 5s 5,000	108½	Lo, N A & Chic Cons 1,000	101
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 16,000	102¼	Lo, N A & Chic Cons 1,000	101⅛
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	100¼	2,000	101
5,000 S20F	100¼	Mich Central Cons 7s 2,000	121
Chic & Ind Coal 1st 5,000	90	Minn & St. L 1st Southwestern Ext 5,000	126
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000	106¾	M, W & T 1st 4s 6,000	80¼
1,000	106¼	500	80¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 11,000	100¾	5,000	80¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000	88	1,000	80⅝
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 6,000	101	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 10,000 S20F	64⅞
Col, H V & Tol 5s 5,000	110¼	1,000	64
Col & Ninth Av 1st 10,000	94	5,000 S20F	64⅞
Dal Waco 1st 5s 18,000	88¼	10,000	64¾
Denver & Rio G 1st 9,000	88¾	25,000	64¾
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 1,000	100¾	5,000	64⅞
Erie 3d Mortgage 4,000	144⅝	15,000	64⅞
4,000 S3	110½	Mo, K & T Ext 5s 5,000	92¼
Total Sales		Mo, Kan & East 1st 11,000	93
		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000	88
		Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 4,000	101
		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	68⅝
		6,000	68½
		Morris & Essex 1st 1,000	143
		N Y Elevated 1st 5,000	107¼
		N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s 9,000	100
		N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 4,000	144⅝
		1,000	144½

Bonds.

Norfolk & Western New River 1st 1,000	114¼	Phil & Rdg Gen 4s 14,000	82¼
North. Pac 1st Coup 3,000 3s	77½	Trust Co Certfs 5,000	74¼
Nor Pac 2d Coup 10,000	102⅜	6,000	74⅜
2,000	102	17,000	74½
North Pacific Cons 5s 45,000	40¾	Rio Grande Wn 1st 1,000	76½
2,000	39¾	St L, A & T H 1st 5s 14,000	106
1,000	39¾	St L Southw 2d Inc 5,000	37¾
51,000	39	San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000	64¼
28,000	38¾	Scioto Val & N E 4s 2,000	84
10,000	38½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000	96¼
1,000	38¼	30,000	95½
15,000	38	Tex & N O Cons 5s 6,000	95¼
Trust Co Certfs 22,000	38	4,000	95¼
Nor Pac Termina 1st 2,000	105	Tex & Pacfic 1st 5s 4,000	93
38,000	104½	Tex & Pacfic 2d Inc 18,000	28½
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 7,000	94¼	Union Pac 6s 1896 4,000	106¾
9,000	94½	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs 10,000	44
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	89	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000	123½
6,000	88⅞	4,000	100¼
Oregon I Co Con 5s 8,000	46	15,000	100
9,000	45	1,000	99¾
5,000	45½	U P Den & Gulf 1st 18,000	39
1,000	45	U S Cordage Co 1st 13,000	42
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000	102	1,000	42½
Trust Co Certfs 24,000	103	1,000	42¾
1,000	103¼	U S Cordage 1st	
11,000	103¾	Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid 10,000	42¾
37,000	104	5,000	43
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 1,000	58½	Wabash R R 1st 14,000	108
5,000	58¾	Wabash R R 2d 12,000	78¼
5,000	59	8,000	78½
10,000	58⅝	1,000	78⅝
15,000	59¼	5,000	78¾
15,000	60	Wabash Deb Ser B 33,000	25¾
9,000	59½	5,000	25¾
5,000	58½	West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	107¼
5,000	58¾	W N Y & Penn 1st 10,000	109½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 10,000	105	W U Col Trust 5s 1,000	110¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 1,000	35	Wheeling & L E Imp 10,000	92¼
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000	84	Wilkes & East 1st 5,000	92
2,000	84¼	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	57½
Phil Rdg Deb Imp 5,000	3½		
10,000	3		
5,000	3½		
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000	33¾		
2,000	33¾		
2d Pref Inc 10,000	21¼		
5,000	21⅜		
10,000	21		
		Total sales	1,484,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	147	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alton & T. H.	..	63
American Coal	93	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
American T. & C.	96	100
*A. T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	32	32¾
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	19¼	20¾
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Brunswick Co.	104½	..
Buff., R. & P.	2	3
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	22
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	60
Cedar F. & M.	50	..
Central Pacific	..	10
Chicago & Alton	18	18½
Chicago & Alton pf.	160	170
Chicago & E. Ill.	170	180
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52	55
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94	95
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	102	..
Col. & H. Coal	6½	7
C., H. V. & T. pf.	4	4¾
Commercial Cable	62	66
Consolidated Coal	150	..
Denver & Rio Grande	32	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	14⅞	15¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	51	60
Ed. El. Ill. of New York	10	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	98	99½
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	..	41¾
Flint & P. M.	55	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	14½	15¼
Great Northern pf.	40	46
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	125	130
H. B. Claflin	3¼	3½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	104	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	97¼	..
Illinois Steel Co.	97⅜	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	71	75
Iowa Central	17	18
Kanawha & Michigan	10½	11
Keokuk & D. M.	8	9
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	4½	5
Laclede Gas	16¾	..
Laclede Gas pf.	26	27
Long Island	83	86
L., St. L. & T.	85	87½
Mahoning Coal R.	⅛	4
*Unlisted.	106	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	112	112	108¾	108¾	36,350
Am. Tob. Co.	96¾	98½	94	94¾	4,670
At., T. & S. F.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅜	920
Chicago Gas.	62⅜	62⅜	60¼	60¼	6,790
C., R. I. & P.	81	81¾	80¾	81½	5,010
C., Bur. & Q.	90⅜	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	3,080
C., M. & St. P.	72	73	71⅞	72⅝	16,490
Cent. of N. J.	107¼	107¾	106¾	106¾	90
C. & Northw.	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	190
Dis. & C. F.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	910
Gen. Electric.	87	87	86¼	86¾	140
Louis. & Nash.	61¼	61¼	60¾	61	1,540
Manhattan	114¼	115½	113¾	115	130
Mo. Pacific	58½	59	58¼	58¼	520
Total sales					80,840

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Nat. Lead	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	130
Nor. Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	18	18	17½	17½	80
Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	3,270
Phil. & Rdg.	19⅜	19⅜	18¼	18¾	50
Southern Ry.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	20
South. Ry. pf.	41	41	41	41	40
Tenn. C. & I.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	30
Texas Pac.	12	12	12	12	40
U.S.Leath. pf.	85	85	85	85	40
Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	120
West. Union.	94¼	94½	94	94	250
W. & L. E. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	10

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., W. & W. 1st	104	104	104	104	$3,000
B'way & 7th Av. cn.	115	115	115	115	2,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
C. B. & Q. cn.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜	3,000
G. E. deb 5s	90	90	90	90	3,000
Total sales					$11,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	64	64⅛	62½	62⅞	70,000
Dec. option	65⅛	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	10,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	97
American Bank Note	43½	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159½	162½
American Grocery 1st pf.	45	..
American Typefounders	3¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	208	..
Barney & Smith Car	21½	27
Barney & Smith pf. stock	81½	85
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	102
Beckton Construction pf.	69	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	195	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	22½	23½
Brooklyn City Railroad	178¾	179½
Brooklyn Traction	15½	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¼	108½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	88	90
Celluloid Company stock	66½	71
†Central & South American Tel.	121	123½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central R. R. of Ga. deb.	22½	25½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	125	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49	52
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	1½	2½
†Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¾	92¾
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91	94
Continental Trust	170	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	83	87
Detroit Gas stock	29	31
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	93½	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	169	172
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	..
Ensley Land Company	1	2
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	194	196
Fifth Avenue	325	335
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	58
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	54	59
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¾	87¾
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	108	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55¾	57
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	89¼	91¼
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110	113
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	80	82½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102¼	104
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	28	32
Hock. Val. Trust 6s, Series A	95½	..
Holland Trust Stock	80	..
Hudson River Telephone	33½	42
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105¾	107
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	155
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co 1st 6s	77

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
49 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $3,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting hould execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT, Committee.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. V. Cannon, Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D Randolph,
John B. Ford, James (L. Sh. don,
Amos T. French, Ramsdell Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W Pierson Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

Knickerbocker Ice Co.

STOCK

FOR SALE AT 70—IN LOTS TO SUIT.

KITCHEN & CO.,

26 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

READ TO-DAY'S
DAILY STOCKHOLDER
on the
Market position of Sugar and Tobacco.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.

Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

The powers given by the mortgage securing the bonds of the United States Cordage Company to the holders of a majority of the bonds make extremely uncertain the success of any plan for reorganization which is opposed by the majority. While it is competent for a minority of the bondholders to compete for and, if they outbid the majority, to buy in the property in case of sale under foreclosure, yet this course would require, in addition to the funds necessary for the new company, a much greater amount of cash than the Plan of Reorganization adopted by this committee with the approval of the Bondholders' Protective Committee would provide. This plan has at no time received the adhesion of a majority of the bonds; on the contrary, there have now been deposited in the **Manhattan Trust Co.**, pursuant to the Reorganization Plan promulgated by Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. William Barbour, and Mr. John I. Waterbury, not only a large majority of the bonds, but also cover 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the Cordage Company. It is apparent also that neither committee can carry out its plan in the face of the opposition of the other without important modifications and without protracted litigation, which might be more injurious through loss of time and expense than any gain which could result from the success of either plan. In such a case, it seems right that the majority in interest should control. The undersigned have therefore reluctantly reached the conclusion that it is impossible to carry out their plan to a result which would be of a substantial benefit to the bondholders, and that the amount of securities deposited with them is not sufficient to warrant them in proceeding further, and accordingly, the undersigned, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under the agreement of July 17, 1895, do now declare said agreement abandoned.

With a view of protecting the interests of all who deposited their securities under that agreement, it has been arranged with the committee, consisting of Messrs. Sturgis, Barbour, and Waterbury, above referred to, that all receipts issued by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, or by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, may, at the option of the holders, be delivered to the **Manhattan Trust Company** of New-York, who will in exchange therefor issue their own receipts under the Reorganization Agreement deposited with it. No payment will be required on bonds, either on withdrawal from the depositaries of this committee or on deposit with the **Manhattan Trust Company.** On stock payment of the two assessments heretofore called in by the Sturgis-Barbour-Waterbury Committee will be required, but without penalty. The assessments heretofore paid on stocks deposited with this committee will be refunded. The members of this committee and of the Bondholders' Protective Committee have waived any fee or compensation for their personal services.

Before assenting to the course above outlined, your committee received the most positive assurance from Messrs. Sturgis, Barbour, and Waterbury that they will confide the management of the reorganized Cordage Company to a board of practical men, familiar with the manufacture, sale, and distribution of cordage. They were also offered a representation in the Board of Directors of the new company, but declined it, believing it best to leave its selection as originally contemplated to the votes of the majority in interest.

Your committee regret that a lack of sufficient support should have frustrated the plan which they believe to be the more advantageous; and in concluding their labors, they beg to express their appreciation of the confidence which has been reposed in them and to advise their constituents that the time for depositing their receipts with the **Manhattan Trust Company** will expire Sept. 5, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
Committee.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
J. H. RATHBONE, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 21, 1895.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,611,550, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1367	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2980
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3086
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2799	3088
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2524	2841	3254
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293
1334	1682	1773	2031	2252	2572	2880	
1362	1696	1807	2064	2273	2600	2915	

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed at the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

Michigan Peninsular Car Com. Stock.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.'s Stock.
American Grocery 1st Pfd. Stock.
American Bank Note Co.'s Stock.
Trow Directory Pfd. Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Dividends.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
207 Produce Exchange, August 21st, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Sept. 3d to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 22d, and opened at 9 A. M. Sept. 18th.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due Sept. 1st, 1895, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1895.

The transfer books of the General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1, 1895, and will open Sept. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

T. Q. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
New-York, July 30, 1895.

To the Stockholders of The Bank of America, and to Each of Them:

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 45 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New-York, you and each of you are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, will be held at the office of the Bank, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of determining whether the Capital Stock of said Bank shall be reduced from the present amount thereof, to wit, three millions of dollars, to one million five hundred thousand dollars, the proposed decrease being one million five hundred thousand dollars from the amount of its present Capital Stock.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
SAMUEL THORNE,
GEORGE A. CROCKER,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
DALLAS B. PRATT,
} A majority of the Directors of the above-named corporation.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, August 5th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, New-Jersey, on Thursday, September 5th, 1895. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open for one hour. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 15th, and reopen at 10 A. M. September 6th.

W. G. McCORMICK,
Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, August 20, 1895.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Edward E. Poor was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Ebenezer K. Wright. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

WANTS TO LAND IN THE PARK

An Aeronaut Who Will Not Be Molested—Some Odd Questions Before the Park Board.

The regular meeting of the Park Board was held in the Arsenal yesterday morning, and the Commissioners had some odd questions to consider.

The board had hardly settled down to business when two young and prim-looking Salvation Army lasses came timidly forward, and one of them said: "We represent Mrs. Booth of the army, and we want to hold a midnight meeting in Central Park on the evening of Aug. 24."

"A what?" said Commissioner Haven, rising from his chair.

"A meeting between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock P. M.," replied the girl. "We have had great success with them in Buffalo."

The Commissioners conferred, and Mr. Haven said: "I am sorry, but it is against the rules to allow any public meeting in the Park, and we cannot make an exception in this case."

"Any one else wish to be heard?" asked Commissioner Haven.

A small, thin-faced man walked rapidly forward, and in very bad French dialect said:

"I want to get permission to land my airship in Central Park. When I get money enough to buy the gas, I am going to sail from Jersey City and I want to land in the Park."

"You mean you want to drop here," said Mr. Haven. "I don't see how we are going to stop your dropping here. We will not give you a permit, but we will instruct the police not to molest you."

The aeronaut gave the name of Prof. Mantel, and said he lived at 325 Broome Street. His kind reception encouraged him and he proceeded to explain his plans. He said his ship was not a flying machine, but an airship on the balloon principle, with two propellers by which he could guide it.

Some time ago he invited Police Commissioner Roosevelt to accompany him on his next trip. He proudly showed the Park Commissioner the following letter:

New-York, Aug. 12.

Dear Sir: Many thanks for your kind invitation to accompany you in your airship over the city next Sunday. I am unable to accept it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mantel said that he had intended to make the ascension last Sunday and wanted very much to have President Roosevelt accompany him. He said that he was obliged to postpone the trip, as he had not the funds to raise the necessary gas.

The Secretary read a letter from Lawson N. Fuller, asking permission to drive a six-in-hand through the Park on some date to be agreed upon. He explained that on this occasion he would be accompanied by Mayor Strong, Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the Park Commissioners.

"It is against the rules," said Commissioner Haven, "but we will grant permission for this special occasion."

A German singing club asked permission to join with the band giving Sunday concerts in the Park. "There are forty in our club, and we have good voices," wrote the representative.

"I see no objection to their singing," said Commissioner Haven, "if the band does not object."

The Secretary said that Austin Corbin had sent two fine specimens of buffalo from his preserves, in Vermont, to the menagerie for temporary exhibition purposes. A vote of thanks was tendered to him.

CAUSE OF THE NEWMARKET MURDER

Dunham Applied an Offensive Epithet to the Bicyclist's Mother.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—John Darling of Bound Brook, who last night murdered his friend, Harry Dunham, in a poolroom in Newmarket, near this place, and then rode away on a bicycle, has not yet been caught. The authorities found the bicycle on which Darling escaped in a pond near South Plainfield this morning. The Lehigh Valley runs to South Plainfield, and it is the general opinion that Darling boarded a train there and made his escape.

Peter Campbell, the aged colored man who was an eye witness to the shooting, disappeared after the murder, but turned up in Plainfield this morning. He told a reporter that Dunham made an offensive remark about Darling's mother. Campbell said that Darling went outside the saloon to where his bicycle was. He returned in a few minutes and told Dunham he would have to take his remark back. Dunham, according to Campbell, laughed at Darling. Then the latter went into the barroom connected with the poolroom, and when he returned he had the loaded revolver in his hand. He fired once, but the ball did not take effect. Then he fired the second time and Dunham dropped. Darling then looked at his victim and started for the door.

Several of the people who were in the saloon tried to prevent him from escaping, but he held them at bay with his revolver and, jumping on his bicycle, rode away toward Bound Brook.

One of Chamberlain's Phrases.

From The London Daily News.

Most of Mr. Chamberlain's notable phrases, uttered at various stages of his transition, have been traced to their source. We do not remember this process having been effected in the case of his jubilant proclamation that he had joined "the gentlemen of England." The fortunate person re-reading "Pendennis" will find the earliest use of the term in the sense employed by Mr. Chamberlain in the prospectus of The Pall Mall Gazette, written by Capt. Shandon, in his retirement in Fleet Prison. In describing the promoters of the journal, (the principal of whom, it will be remembered, was Mr. Bungay, who, had quarrelled with his early partner, Mr. Bacon,) "Capt. Shandon, flourishing his paper with a grin, read out: 'These men are proud of their order and anxious to uphold it. They were loyal to their sovereign by faithful conviction and ancestral allegiance. They love the Church, where they would have their children worship, and for which their forefathers bled. They love their country, and would keep it what the gentlemen of England—yes, the gentlemen of England (we'll have that in large caps, Bungay, my boy)—have made it, the greatest and finest in the world. As the names of some of them are appended to the deed which secured our liberties at Runnymede, they are ready to defend that freedom to-day with sword and pen, and now, as then, to rally round the old laws and liberties of England.'" The student of recent election literature and speeches will recognize all through this passage the full flavor of "Unionism." But the shabby prisoner in a tattered dressing gown who wrote it had at least the grace to laugh at his own bombast.

THESE ROBBERS LIVED IN A CAVE

An Accomplice Told Where They Were—Over $1,000 of Goods Recovered.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Detectives Cosgrove, Carroll, and Jackes went to Roselle this morning and arrested Gottlied Gedicke, aged twenty-nine years; Arthur Glassen, eighteen years, and Bertha Goff, aged twenty-one years, on the charge of being accomplices of Adam Wissel, now in the Essex County Jail for burglary.

The men and woman were in a cave in the woods at Roselle. Wissel was arrested Saturday morning in the saloon of Charles J. Frederickson, on Clinton Avenue, while he was fubbing it. There were some others with Wissel, one being shot, but they escaped. Wissel was arraigned in court, and was held under $3,000 bail for trial.

Wissel broke down last night, and made a confession to the authorities. He told them that Glassen, Gedicke, Bertha Goff, and a fourth person the police have not yet caught, were associated with him, and told where they could be found. When the detectives raided the cave they secured a wagon load of clothing belonging to men and women, considerable jewelry, silverware, and other articles.

Joseph Keast of 4 Stratford Place, and Walter J. Terwilliger of 11 Mulford Avenue identified some of the stolen articles. They said their families had been to the seashore, and that their houses were robbed during their absence. The camp was kept in the woods all Summer. The articles recovered are valued at over $1,000.

A Bank One Hundred Years Old.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

On Aug. 17, 1795, 100 years ago, the Bank of Delaware, now known as the National Bank of Delaware, opened its doors for the first time for the transaction of business in a building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, this city. The bank was founded upon a substantial basis, and during its century of active work, it has never failed to pay dividends regularly, has never suffered any loss through its clerical force, and has always stood in the front ranks of the banking institutions of the country. The most notable incident in the career of the bank was a bold attempt to rob the institution early on the night of Nov. 7, 1873, for which "Big Frank" McCoy and others were arrested and punished.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Castledale, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 4 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 2 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE

Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25, 11:30AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 10 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
No Cot on Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Aug. 24, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurend..Sat., Aug. 31, noon
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. OEDAM.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM.Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Aug. 24.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 23
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Aug. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & F. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Exer, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. J. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
G. F. & P. Ag't. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. Steerage, $25 and $30; round trip, $55 and $100.
Aug. 21, 9 AM | Lahn, Th., Sept. 5, 8 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'marck, Aug. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
Direct ROUTE to **Paris.** WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special express trains FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
*Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. | †Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria...Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday, 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND...Aug. 28 | WESTERNLAND...Sept. 25
KENSINGTON...Sept. 4 | NOORDLAND...Oct. 2
FRIESLAND...Sept. 11 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18 | FRIESLAND...Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pier 14 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson

MR. IRELAND WAS PRESENT

Seemed Not to Regard the Building Inquest as Serious.

MUCH INTERESTED IN HIS PICTURE

Contractor Parker's Foreman Says He Was Told by Mr. Behrens to Use Only Twelve Inches of Concrete Under Piers.

John B. Ireland, the owner of the building at West Broadway and Third Street, whose presence has been much sought by the Coroner and the jury investigating the circumstances attending the deaths of fifteen persons who were killed when the structure collapsed, strolled into Part III. of General Sessions, where the inquest is being held, yesterday, and was seemingly an amused spectator of the proceedings.

Mr. Ireland's face was all the morning wreathed in smiles, and he seemed to regard the inquest as a huge joke. Whenever an opportunity arose, Mr. Ireland indulged in a hearty laugh. His conduct was the subject of much comment.

Mr. Ireland's lawyer, Ira D. Warren, a day or two ago gave as a reason for his client's absence from court that he did not want to have pictures of himself printed in the newspapers. Soon after Mr. Ireland's arrival yesterday morning he became the target of a half-dozen newspaper artists. He was not slow to observe this, and going over to one of the young men who happened to be sitting next the reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"I hope you will make a good picture of me. You see, The New-York Times has been criticising me, so you might as well make a nice sketch."

"Well," said the young man, "do you mind changing seats so that I can get a better profile?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Ireland; "anything that will insure a good picture."

Mr. Ireland is short, has a florid complexion, and is about fifty-five or sixty years old. He has very little hair on the top of his head, and wears long white whiskers of the Dundreary pattern. These Mr. Ireland is in the habit of stroking affectionately. Yesterday he was dressed in a black alpaca coat, white waistcoat, striped flannel yachting trousers, and russet shoes. When he was not laughing he appeared to be bored with the proceedings. He sat next to Architect Behrens, but at no time did he exchange a word with him. Mr. Ireland will probably be placed on the witness stand to-day.

Dennis E. Buckley, the ex-Inspector of the Building Department who, like Mr. Ireland, has been wanted as a witness, also appeared at the inquest yesterday. Mr. Buckley is a well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old. He brought with him Lawyer John M. Tierney to look after his interests. When Mr. Buckley was called Mr. Tierney interposed a strenuous objection.

"Inasmuch as his name has been prominently mentioned in the course of this inquest," said Mr. Tierney, "I think it hardly fair that he should be called and put upon the stand and questioned."

"There has been no accusation made against him yet," said Coroner Fitzpatrick.

"That is very true," retorted Mr. Tierney, "but so much has been said about the building and its construction that I think it is not fair to him that he should be placed in the witness chair and made to testify to things which may or may not injure him."

"He has the right to refuse to answer any question that tends to degrade or incriminate him," replied the Coroner.

After some more talk of a similar nature, it was finally decided that Mr. Buckley's examination should be postponed until this morning, but it is not at all improbable that his counsel will again object to his being sworn as a witness.

The attendance yesterday, the fourth day of the inquest, was larger than ever. Most of the testimony taken was that of mechanics employed in the building at the time of the disaster. An important statement was made by Thomas Murray, Contractor Parker's foreman, who swore that Architect Behrens told him to put in only twelve inches of concrete for the foundations of the piers, instead of eighteen inches, as called for by the specifications.

Albert Dunn, hod-hoisting engineer, was the first witness. He had been employed on the Ireland Building since May 31. Describing the accident, he said:

"I was on the second floor of the building on Aug. 5. The hod-hoisting machine was out of order and I was trying to repair it. I heard a loud report and saw the third floor coming down."

"Where were you standing when the third floor fell?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Wasn't standing at all," remarked the witness sententiously. "As soon as I saw the floor coming down, I ran away."

This reply was greeted with a roar of laughter.

The witness subsequently said that he saw the girder of the third floor at the seventh column break before the floor came down. That part of the second floor on which he was standing was immediately swept away by the collapse of the upper floors, he just having time to run to a place of safety.

In answer to Coroner Fitzpatrick the witness said he did not seem to have slipped sideways, but to have come down with the column in a direct line. The elevator was used in raising plaster, water, mortar, and other building materials to the upper part of the building. On the day of the accident there had been some twenty-five or thirty barrels of water raised, but the witness did not know to what floor. His opinion was that the third-floor girder first gave way.

The witness denied that he had ever said that his elevator stopped because of the sagging of the floors.

William Harry Stevens, a housesmith, who was employed on the building, said he was doing work there for the Cornell Company. On the day of the collapse he was working on the sidewalk, but between 10 and 11 o'clock he went inside, on the first floor.

"I noticed," he said, "that something was the matter with the guides of the hoisting apparatus. They seemed to be out of plumb. I looked up, and at that instant there was a shock, then came a second, and the whole business came down. I ran into the street. There were only a few seconds between each shock."

Michael Fahey, the foreman for Joseph Garry, who made the excavations, said he had been in the employ of Mr. Garry for four years. He was foreman during the time the cellar and trenches were dug out for the Ireland Building.

"At what time during the excavations did you find the cesspool?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Didn't find cesspools at all, at all, at all," replied the witness.

"What did you find?"

"Earth, sure enough," replied the witness.

"Tell me what you did see in making those excavations."

"Nothing at all."

"No cesspool?"

"No, Sir."

"No well?"

"No, Sir."

"And no wall of a well?"

"No, Sir."

"How many foremen did Mr. Garry have?"

"Three or four."

"And how many men?"

"Seven or eight."

"Do you mean to say it required three or four foremen to take care of seven or eight men?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How far down did you dig?"

"We dug down as far as Mr. Murray told us."

"Who is Mr. Murray?"

"He was Mr. Parker's foreman and we took orders from him. I don't remember how far down we dug."

"Were you in the building when it fell?"

"Yes, Sir. I was in the cellar that didn't fall."

Michael Farrell, a steam fitter, living at Rutherford, N. J., said that he worked on the Ireland Building from July 8 to Aug. 8. He was on the first floor in the back part of the building at the time of the collapse.

"Some one hollered to me," he said. "I turned round and saw the ceiling coming down. I ran to the back wall and escaped. I noticed prior to the accident that the steam pipes had sagged. I had noticed the sagging first on the Saturday and then on the Tuesday prior to the collapse. The pipe was hanging from the ceiling, being suspended on hangers. On two occasions I observed that there was a 'trap' or downward curve on the pipe. I corrected this curve on the Tuesday before the collapse."

"How much had the pipe sagged?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"About five-eighths of an inch."

William Dwyer, plasterer's laborer, was working on the fifth floor of the Ireland Building on the day of the disaster taking off mortar in beds from the ceiling.

"The engineer," said Dwyer, "cried out to me to run for my life. I looked up and saw the iron and plaster coming down from above. I ran for my life out of the building."

James Bird, a plasterer, said that on the day of the accident the first intimation he had of anything wrong was when water came down from the roof, followed by several loose tiles. About half an hour before the accident a laborer said to him, "Something is going to drop," and pointed to a crack in the ceiling of the eighth floor. "On the day before the accident," said the witness, "I noticed that the ceiling had sagged so much in one part of the building that we were unable to stand upright on our scaffold. I said to my partner, 'This looks very bad and dangerous; something is going to happen.' I called the attention of the foreman to the ceiling, and he got us lower horses and we went on with our work. The sagging was nine or ten inches. I supposed it was a defect in the roof and had no idea the building was settling and about to fall. The sagging extended right across the building and about the middle of the room.

"Did anybody call your attention to a crack in the ceiling?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Well, one of the laborers on the floor said to the plasterers, 'You fellows ought to do your work better. You are leaving cracks after you.'"

"Did you look to see if there was a crack in the plaster?"

"No, Sir. The man who said it was always joking, and we thought it was a joke and paid no attention to what he said."

"What was the name of the man?"

"His name was Savage. He was the only man on our floor killed. The crash came about half an hour later."

It was at this juncture in the proceedings that Inspector Buckley was called, but his examination will not take place until to-day.

Thomas Murray, foreman mason, in the employ of Contractor John H. Parker, said he had been in the employ of Mr. Parker for five years, and during that period had assisted in the erection of a number of buildings.

Describing the work on the Ireland Building, the witness said he put the masons to work as soon as the trenches were sufficiently excavated. Beginning on the northwest corner, they put in the piers along the side first, five or six of them, and then they began on the centre piers. The plans called for a depth of 12 feet 6 inches for the wall trenches and 13 feet 8 inches for the pier pits. He gave Garry's foreman the lines of the trenches and the levels, but had no other dealings with them. No orders or directions were given to anybody by him to excavate a less depth than indicated by the plans.

"You knew there was a cesspool there?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you tell Garry about it?"

"I did not, Sir."

"When did you first see the cesspool?"

"I saw it when Garry's men were digging in the cellar."

"Did you put the concrete in the cesspool?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What did Mr. Parker say about the cesspool?"

"I don't know that he said anything about the cesspool. I didn't tell him about it."

"Was the Building Inspector there?"

"Yes; Mr. Buckley came every other day."

"Wasn't the cesspool exposed when Mr. Buckley came around, and didn't he see it?"

"I can't see how he could fail to see it. I saw it when I went into the cellar."

"How much concrete was laid under the piers?"

"Twelve inches."

"But the plans called for eighteen inches of concrete," said Coroner Fitzpatrick.

"Well, Mr. Behrens told me to lay twelve inches, instead of eighteen inches, and I was acting under his instructions."

"Didn't you know this was a violation of the law?"

"I knew nothing about the law."

"Did you tell Mr. Youdale about the twelve inches of concrete?"

"Yes, Sir. Mr. Youdale noticed it and I told him Mr. Behrens told me twelve inches would be enough. Mr. Youdale went to the architect's office, and when he came back he told me to go ahead, as it was all right. I asked Mr. Youdale to give a memorandum as proof, and Youdale made an entry in my book."

The memorandum book was produced and was an object of interest to all the lawyers. The entry to which the witness referred read as follows:

"With reference to concrete in centre piers, Mr. Behrens said that twelve inches would do. Y."

This entry was sandwiched in between entries of Nov. 15 and Nov. 26, while the concrete, according to Murray's testimony, was laid on Dec. 5.

At this point an adjournment was taken until this morning, at which time Mr. Murray's examination will be continued.

REPORT ON THEATRES NOT MADE.

Some of Them, Mr. Constable Says, Are in Bad Condition.

Mayor Strong left his office for the day at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and up to that time the report of Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department, on the condition of the various places of amusement, including theatres and music halls, had not been received. Mr. Constable said on Tuesday that he expected to be able to have the report at the Mayor's office by 1 o'clock yesterday.

There are fifty-two places of amusement that have been investigated under the direction of the Superintendent, and for which licenses are issued by the Mayor. It is said that the report will show that at least sixteen of them are not complying with the laws. Mr. Constable will recommend that, as the law does not permit him to condemn the buildings, the Mayor withdraw the licenses until the necessary improvements are made.

Superintendent Constable declined to give out the report for publication until the Mayor passes upon it. He says, however, that this is the first thorough inspection the theatres have had in three years. In cases where theatres have been found to be in very bad shape, the Superintendent has had a second and third inspection made to make certain that the reports were correct.

Speaking generally of the work that has been done, Superintendent Constable said: "We found some theatres without fire-proof proscenium arches. We found others without adequate fire escapes. We found others without fire-proof stages and scenery. We found others in which carpenter shops were maintained on and under the stage, in direct violation of the law, and others in which scenery of the most inflammable sort was stored under the stage, and others, still, with nooks and corners and spaces below the auditorium, stage, and stairs filled with rubbish of the most dangerous kind. We also found theatres conducted in buildings absolutely unsafe in every respect, and the law utterly disregarded.

"It is not within the province of the department to condemn a building as unsafe because it is unsafe in a theatrical sense, but we can recommend the Mayor to refuse a license or withdraw it, and what is more, we will not grant to that theatre a free bill in its present condition.

"The owners of these buildings are wealthy and can and should and must make their property, as far as possible, strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law. They have been notified, and, I am informed, some of them are complying with our orders.

"We also found a few of the theatres whose managers were fairly well complying with the law, and keep their houses in good shape. This is noticeably true of the recently built theatres. Of the class which need many repairs, and which are already being made, I might mention St. James's Hall, where a new fire-proof proscenium arch is being put in. The Star Theatre is to have a fire-proof stage. Some of the Bowery theatres are in a very bad condition."

MUST MAKE THE BUILDING SAFE.

Court Order Respecting Alteration in the Ireland Structure.

S. J. Parmenter, counsel to the Building Department, made an application on behalf of the department yesterday to Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, for an order to compel John B. Ireland, the owner of the building at West Broadway and Third Street, to make such alterations as to insure its safety.

Jacob Marks, counsel for Mr. Ireland, said his client was ready and willing to make the necessary alterations, but was prevented from doing so by the Coroner, who has prohibited Ireland from touching the building until he had finished the inquest. Mr. Marks said:

"The extensive and expensive alterations necessitated by no fault or neglect of our own, and ordered by the Building Department, will be complied with without any trial of the issue by judge or jury."

Judge Giegerich signed an order directing Ireland to comply with an order of the Building Department.

TWO BRIDGES, PERHAPS

East River Company's Offers Rejected by the Commissioners.

THE LATTER ORDER A NEW SURVEY

May Build a Structure Parallel to That of Mr. Uhlmann's Company—Mr. Hoye's Protest and Reasons Therefor.

The East River Bridge Commissioners, after a two hours' secret session in their rooms at the Emigrant Savings Bank Building yesterday, adopted a resolution rejecting the propositions made by Frederick Uhlmann, President of the East River Bridge Company and instructing Engineer Buck to survey a new line for the construction of a bridge between New-York and Brooklyn.

The Commissioners gave it to be understood that they had contemplated this step for a month, and had come to the decision only after a thorough consideration of the propositions of the East River Bridge Company, not being influenced to any extent by the protests of Lawyer Hoye of Brooklyn, who said he represented large property interests there. It is generally understood that the propositions were refused simply because the terms did not suit the Commissioners. In addition to this the propositions were loaded down with complications about grading, and the right of transit that made them distasteful to certain members of the Commission, and had no small bearing on the decision.

The first proposition, as made by Mr. Uhlmann, was an offer to sell the franchise of the East River Bridge Company for $125,000, a condition being that the Brooklyn Elevated road should have the right to run its cars over the Bridge. The alternative proposition, submitted last week, was to sell for $250,000 without exacting the privileges named in the first proposition.

By the action of the Commission yesterday, the question of constructing a bridge from Broadway, Williamsburg, to Grand Street, New-York, remains as unsettled as it was when the Legislature appointed the Commission. The act empowering the Commissioners to build the bridge, provides that the terminal shall be at or near the foot of Broadway and Grand Street, respectively, and the only thing that now remains to be determined is whether there will be room to erect a bridge parallel to the one proposed by the East River Bridge Company, and without infringing on the rights of the latter company. This, President Uhlmann declares, is impossible, because his company has pre-empted the territory for the terminals and the approaches. According to the Commissioners, however, it may not be impossible, for they say the phrase is the act, "at or near Broadway and Grand Street," is capable of different interpretations.

Undoubtedly the East River Bridge Company will protest against any infringement of its rights as specified in its franchise, and the chances are that it will oppose the building of a bridge parallel and in close proximity to the one to be built by it.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the East River Bridge Company, when questioned by a reporter for The New-York Times, immediately after the adjournment of the Commission yesterday, would not say what line of action would be adopted in case the Commissioners should erect a parallel structure. He decared, however, that the bridge company would look out for itself.

Mr. Lauterbach treated the matter lightly, and remarked that it was of small consequence who put the bridge up, providing it was erected in the near future.

"Our company," he said, "is more concerned about the welfare of the public than over the petty matter of selling the franchise. We want the bridge up as soon as possible, to accommodate the patrons of the Brooklyn Elevated Road. It was our intention, should they buy out our franchise, to run our trains over the bridge free, so that the Brooklynites could ride for one fare, 5 cents, twenty miles on the elevated and into New-York.

"The Commissioners will, no doubt, inform us of their decision officially, and after that we can tell more as to our future actions."

President Uhlmann had not heard of the refusal of his proposals until he was told by a reporter for The New-York Times. He declined to express an opinion.

"We will wait until they send us a copy of the resolution," he said, "and then the Trustees will take immediate action."

"Do you consider that this resolution entirely sidetracks the East River Bridge Company?" the reporter asked.

"Well, we have made our propositions and they have been refused. I do not see how any compromise is to be effected, and we will simply bide our time until the new plans are made public. Whether or not we shall oppose the erection of a near-by parellel structure is a legal question which I am not prepared to answer."

The protest of Lawyer Hoye, who could not appear in person, occupied the attention of the commission yesterday for a considerable time, for, although they admitted that it did not have much weight, they were compelled, as one of them remarked, "to listen to it." With the exception of Mr. Thurber and Mayor Strong, there was a full attendance of the Commissioners. After a secret session of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hoye's protest was taken up. He said in his communication:

I regret that absence from the city prevents me from appearing personally before you to protest against the proposed purchase by you of alleged plans, &c., of the East River Bridge Company, this proposed gigantic steal, which seems to be rapidly maturing in favor of a set of franchise peddlers, whose desire to blackmail the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York is only equaled by the unscrupulous methods employed by them in the procuring of alleged franchises in this and other cities. And I now desire to enter this written protest against the entertaining by your honorable commission of either or any of the propositions submitted to the (Uhlmann) East River Bridge Company on Aug. 14, 1895, for the following reasons:

First—That the East River Bridge Company have no conclusive right to build a bridge between the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York, and therefore have nothing to sell.

Second—That it would be a waste of public money to pay the sum of $250,000 for an alleged paper franchise, which you do not require, and which is not necessary for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the East River between the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York.

That it will be imprudent for you to accept either of the propositions submitted by the Uhlmann Company on Aug. 14, 1895, for the further and following reason:

Proposition No. 1 is an unlawful attempt to exact $125,000 in cash out of the pockets of the taxpayers of Brooklyn and New-York, and, in addition thereto, to compel them to build a bridge for the self-aggrandisement and accommodation of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

Mr. Hayes continued at some length to denounce the East River Bridge Company, terming them blackmailers, and applying other epithets, and, finally, winding up by placing the weight of his protest on the statement that the franchise was invalid because the company had not lived up to their contracts. Continuing, his protest read:

I quote from Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1893, Section 13, under which the East River Bridge Company claim their right to build a bridge, if they have any. The law reads as follows: "The construction of said bridge and its roadways and approaches shall be begun within one year from the date of the assent of the proper Federal authorities." That you are well aware has long since elapsed, and no bridge, roadways, and approaches are to be seen.

Now, if any member of your honorable commission, or your counsel, wishes to assert that the entering of a back yard of a tenement house at 240 South Fifth Street, in the year of 1898, and the turning up of a few shovelfuls of dirt therein is constructing a bridge, its roadways, and approaches, I am ready to assert the contrary, and I think I will be able to maintain it in any tribunal.

I further observe that Mr. Ingraham recites that "the company has substantially complied with the provisions of said act and that the people of the State have not brought an action against said company for a forfeiture of its franchise."

After Mr. Hayes's protest had been disposed of the reporters were invited into the session, which was immediately closed by the adoption of the following resolution introduced by Commissioner Sperry of Brooklyn:

Resolved, That this commission decide not to accept any of the propositions made by the East River Bridge Company for the sale of their charter and that our engineer is hereby instructed to survey a new line for the construction of a bridge between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and report to this board.

Mr. Sperry, when asked to state the main reason for refusing the propositions, declined to do so directly, but called to his aid a simple little allegory. "If a man comes to me," he said, "with a watch which he considers worth $250, and wishes to sell it, I am not likely to buy that watch when I consider it worth but $125. You may infer from that what you please. Our lawyers, Mr. Choate and Mr. Ingraham, have given it as their opinion that the East River Bridge Company's franchise is valid, and an opinion to the contrary, therefore, did not influence us a particle.

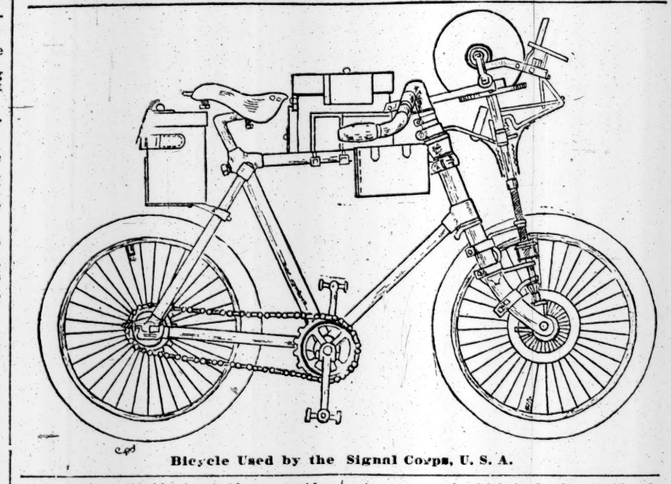
"The bridge company believe that they have control of the cheapest property which will be condemned at the terminals, and that we will lose money by not accepting their proposition, since we will have to buy better property, but the commission think otherwise."

A meeting of the commission will be held next Wednesday at 2 P. M.

BICYCLES FOR SIGNAL SERVICE

Recent Experiments Likely to Add to the Value of the Corps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The army signal officers have equipped the service with an ingenious arrangement for distributing telegraph and telephone wires. It was found that in throwing insulated or naked wire on the ground preparatory to establishing communicating stations, the weight of the reel containing the wire was considerable, and it had to be carried in some sort of a handcart. This arrangement required two men in the operation—one to push the cart, the other to wind and unwind the wire. The latest method is to carry the wire on a reel which is fixed to a bicycle. The rider, by his propulsion of the wheel, distributes the wire in the track of the machine. An ingenious mechanism also permits him to rapidly gather up the wire from the ground, and it is reeled on a spool borne in front of the handle bar.



Bicycle Used by the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

This use of the bicycle is a great saving of labor and time, and will be of great value on the battlefield, when the rapid construction of communicating lines is of great importance. In front of the saddle this Signal Corps bicycle will support a case of instruments and tools, in addition to the usual leather pocket in which the bicycle implements are carried. Supported over the rear wheel of the machine, and directly behind the saddle, is the case which contains the telegraphic and telephonic instruments. This can be removed, and a communicating station established anywhere along the line.

This bicycle has been tried with much success in Texas, and it will be adopted generally by the signal linesmen. The bicycle will probably relieve the corps of much travel, and its lightness, even with the reel of wire and instrument cases, readily permits its being lifted over obstructions, such as stone walls, hedges, and fallen trees. It will enable the operators to work with speed, both in laying and in gathering the lines of wire. The reel will carry insulated as well as naked wire, as the former can be operated with much better success than naked wire, although experiments with the latter have proved that it is also of much value.

MUST PAY FOR HIS SUPPER

A. H. Lighthall's Fees Attached for Champagne, Terrapin, &c.

Commissioner Almerin H. Lighthall will have to settle his bill with the Central Park Casino for a little champagne supper before he can draw his pay from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Mr. Lighthall is one of the Commissioners in charge of the railway improvements in Park Avenue, and the railroad company pays him $10 a day as fees. Desiring to have a good supper, Mr. Lighthall drove to the Central Park Casino one day early in December last. There he had three portions of terrapin, costing $7.50, a pint-bottle of champagne at $1.75, a pint-bottle of cocktails at $1.50, and various articles for the refreshment of his coachman. Altogether, the bill presented by Isador Isaacs of the Casino footed up $17.50. The Commissioner said he had no cash with him, but he signed the check.

Mr. Isaacs tried in vain to collect his bill and finally he brought suit in the District Court, recovering judgment for $26.60, including costs.

No property could be found to satisfy this judgment, and Mr. Isaacs attached Mr. Lighthall's fees with the New-York Central.

Mr. Lighthall asked Judge Giegerich to vacate this attachment on the ground that he needed this money for the support of his family.

Judge Giegerich yesterday handed down an opinion, refusing to vacate the attachment.

BURGLARS IN MR. PRICE'S HOUSE

He Has a Lively Battle with Them, All Being Unscathed.

CLIFTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Burglars forced an entrance into the house of Theodore Price, a member of the firm of Burt & Price of 365 Broadway, New-York, at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Price aroused her husband. Mr. Price went down stairs, and when he reached the lower floor he was commanded to halt. He did not do so, and a pistol ball whizzed past him.

Mr. Price went up stairs, and, securing his revolver, chased the burglar. He thought he ran down stairs. Instead of doing so, the thief stepped into a closet. Mr. Price went down stairs and there met a second thief. He fired several shots at him and the burglar returned the shots. Neither hit the other.

In the meantime the burglar who was in the closet went down stairs and escaped while Price and Mr. Fontaine, his neighbor, chased the other burglar. He also got away. An investigation showed that the thieves had secured $50 in cash, $50 worth of silverware, some jewelry, and other valuables.

Suit Between Rival Match Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Diamond Match Company of Illinois has filed a bill of complaint against the Trenton Match Company of this city to prevent it from using the former's trade mark. The bill asks that the money made thus illegally by the Trenton company, which has used the Diamond company's trade mark, be paid over to the latter, and that the local company be restrained from further use of the trade mark.

QUICK RUIN FOR LINEN

The Life of the Modern Shirt a Short One in Laundries.

SPOILED BY ACIDS AND MACHINERY

But Steam Laundrymen Say that with Care No Harm Need Be Done—Destructive Chemicals Used by Chinamen.

The man who returned a suit of clothes, complaining that there were moths in the coat, and was asked if he expected humming birds for $5.37, received about as much satisfaction as the average individual does nowadays who complains to his up-to-date laundryman that his linen has been rolled to the consistency of tissue paper. The laundryman complacently replies that the linen is at fault.

In former days, the man who could boast of one dozen good linen shirts felt that he was at least spared the expense of laying out any more money in that direction for a long time to come. Nowadays, however, with the patent bleachers and the lightning machinery that irons 100 shirts an hour and carefully folds them up so that the individual pieces will not fall apart until the unfortunate wearer attempts to don the battered garments, a dozen soon lose their pristine glory and become part of the moldy past.

"As long as they let me have a whole bosom," said a dweller in bachelor apartments the other day, "I can get along, but when they rip up the bosom I am helpless." So serious has become the question that many men have their washing done in the old-fashioned way, and then send their shirts to a steam laundry to have them starched and ironed.

"There's no gain in that, though," explained an employe in a steam laundry, "for they put all the clothes in the same machine and do not sort out the ones that are already washed."

It is evident, therefore, that if the shirt is to remain as an important article of wearing apparel, instead of affording rare sport for the laundry employes, it must be treated with a shade more of respect and be returned to the owner in one piece.

The blame for the rough handling of the shirt is shifted entirely on the shoulders of those laundrymen who employ machines to wash and iron the clothes, and without doubt they are responsible for no little share of the blame. Yet there is a way of handling the clothes by machinery which is even less damaging than the old-fashioned method.

In the ironing process three machines are employed—one to iron the bosom of the shirt, the other two for wristbands, collar bands, and the body. These machines, in a general way, consists of gas-heated cylinders, between which the linen is run backward and forward.

Whatever be the merits of the steam laundry as compared with the old-fashioned hand laundry, it is generally agreed that the greatest damage to shirts is done by the bleaching. Chloride of lime is used almost exclusively for this purpose, and, if used in the proper proportions, it will not do great harm. If it is not strained, however, and is allowed to remain in a piece of linen for any length of time, the little particles eat through the fabric and ruin it. This, the steam laundrymen declare, is where they excel, because they keep the clothes constantly in a turmoil in their machines, so that the lime does not have a chance to settle.

The best and most popular substance for a "sour" among laundrymen is sulphuric acid, plain oil of vitriol. Many a good housewife would scarcely believe this, but it is true. It is used in such small quantities, however—about one tablespoonful in a barrel—that it cannot do any harm. Two inexperienced Brooklyn laundrymen poured a whole package of chloride of lime in a washing machine, with the result that every vestige of linen was eaten up and they had to go out of business.

The only danger in using bluing is that one may get too much. That used by laundrymen is so strong that one ounce is first diluted in a gallon of water, and then one ounce of this prepared mixture is used with twenty-five gallons of water. A laundryman on Sixth Avenue, not long ago, did not "know the combination," and he poured a five-dollar package of the pure aniline into his washing machine. His whole wash was dyed a brilliant blue, and he has been working ever since to pay his customers and clean his machine.

So it will be seen that to conduct a steam laundry successfully requires great precision in the work, and the lack of that is responsible for much of the havoc among shirts nowadays.

The so-called hand laundries which are so glaringly advertised throughout the city are for the most part impositions. An authority on the matter said yesterday that there were scarcely twenty-five genuine hand laundries in the city. All the others have their work done at steam laundries. In order to maintain the imposition, they frequently employ persons to iron against time, and where the public may see that the linen is being done in the "old-fashioned" way; but in most cases they do not take this trouble. Even in the genuine hand laundries, some ironing machinery is employed.

American laundrymen say that the Chinese simply ruin every fabric they take hold of, and they refuse to accept a shirt after a Chinaman has ironed it.

There is an understanding among all manufacturers of laundry machines that none are to be sold to a Chinaman. The latter have tried and tried again to procure them, but have never been successful.

The Chinese also use a chemical in putting the gloss on linen, and this is said by advocates of the steam method to be absolutely ruinous in its effects.

CONTRACTS FOR ASPHALT PAVING

Streets on the East Side Which Are to Have the Improvement.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield awarded contracts of two lots of asphalt paving yesterday. The Metropolitan Asphalt Company got the contract for paving five east-side streets, at $133,134. Their bids ranged from $3.35 to $3.67 a square yard. The streets included in this contract are Chrystie, from Grand to Houston, and Allen, Clinton, Essex, and Orchard Streets, between Division and Houston.

John J. Cummings got the other lot at $194,322.20. His bids varied from $3.06 to $3.18 a square yard. The streets included in his contract are Park Street, from Mott to Centre; Baxter, from Park Row to Grand; Mott, from Park to Broome; Hester, from Bowery to Centre; Bayard, from Baxter to Division; Franklin, from Baxter to Centre; Spring, from Sullivan to Greenwich, and Clarke, from Broome to Spring.

John D. Crimmins is said to be one of Mr. Cummings's financial backers.

The difference in the price of a square yard on the two contracts is due to the fact that the streets to be paved by Mr. Cummings are not subjected to as much wear and tear from traffic as are the streets in the contract of the Metropolitan Asphalt Company.

CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS

Ninety-third Anniversary Exercises Being Held at Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—The ninety-third anniversary of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference was called to order here this morning, by President George H. Utter of Westerly, R. I. There was a very large attendance of delegates from all part of the country. When the conference opened about 300 delegates were present.

The Rev. Mr. Peterson of the Newmarket Seventh Day Church conducted the devotional exercises, at the close of which the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis delivered the address of welcome, President Utter replying.

At the afternoon session the report of the Executive Committee was received and the appointment of committees announced. This evening the annual report of Secretary J. A. Platts of Leonardsville, N. Y., was received. E. E. Whitford of Keystone Academy, Pena., followed, speaking on "Bible Study as a Preparation for Usefulness." The day's exercises were brought to a close with an address by L. R. Swinney of De Ruyter, N. Y., whose subject was: "The Devout Study of the Bible, the Present and Pressing Need of the Church and the World."

IRA LOWE SUED BY HIS WIFE

She Declares that He Wickedly Deceived Her into Conveying to Him a Half Interest in Her Property.

Mrs. Ira Lowe says she was wickedly deceived by her husband. She declares that he married her for her money.

The husband is a merchant tailor, and the couple formerly lived at 1,150 Second Avenue.

Mrs. Lowe was the widow of George Rotmeser when Mr. Lowe married her, on Aug. 31, 1894. She has nine children by her first marriage, six of whom are infants.

At the time of her second marriage Mrs. Lowe was the owner of the Second Avenue house in which she lives, as well as a house at 365 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She is now suing to compel her husband to deed back to her a half interest in these properties, which she made over to him. In the papers she has filed in the Supreme Court Mrs. Lowe says that from the time that Mr. Lowe promised to marry her—July 9, 1894—to the time of the ceremony, and for some time subsequently, she confided in him, and he "possessed a powerful influence and control" over her. Through "trick and device, with intent to deprive her of a half interest in the properties," he promised, she says, that if she would convey to him a half interest in both pieces of property he would support and protect all of her infant children and would care for them as if they were his own.

With this understanding she made the conveyance of one-half of the property, the consideration named being $1. she says, that her husband has not fulfilled the promises and representations which he made to her before the conveyance was made, and has failed to provide for or protect or support her infant children or to perform the duties of a father toward them.

He has abandoned both her and the children, she declares, and has refused to give back to her the interest in the property which he holds. She therefore brings an equity action and asks the Court to compel him to reconvey the interest to her and to discharge the conveyance.

INDICTED FOR MANY THEFTS.

Lawrence Macy Often in Prison for Stealing Jewelry and Clothing.

Lawrence Macy was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on three charges of grand larceny.

Macy's record would seem to indicate that he only steals to get arrested and sent to prison. If he is convicted under the indictments found against him yesterday, he may be imprisoned for thirty years.

He was convicted on July 15, 1890, for petit larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $150 for stealing $25 from Lily Crehor. He was again convicted on Oct. 16, 1891, this time for grand larceny, for stealing a lot of clothing from Mary H. Devore. He then called himself Benjamin H. Coombes. He was sentenced to the State prison for four years.

He had hardly been out of prison a month before he was arrested for the series of thefts for which he was indicted yesterday. He is charged with stealing a lot of jewelry from Emma Lloyd and Julius Theuman of 640 Madison Avenue, and from Edward Milligan of 43 West Twentieth Street, on July 18. He is also charged with stealing a quantity of clothing and jewelry on July 31, at the boarding house of Cecile de Laudall of 69 Madison Avenue.

One of the sufferers by the thefts for which Macy has been indicted met him recently on the Bowery and recognized him. Macy knew that he was recognized, and ran down the Bowery and through Bayard Street, the man following closely behind.

The chase led to Centre Street, where a policeman joined the pursuit. Macy darted into a house, ran into an apartment, and jumped out of the rear window into the yard. He was caught while trying to climb the rear fence, and has been in the Tombs ever since.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order directing the District Attorney to submit to the Grand Jury the cases of The People against John J. Cryan and Harry Sanders. Cryan was arrested on July 14, and was held in $300 bail for trial at Special Sessions on a charge of assault. Sanders was charged with interfering with an officer, and was held by Magistrate Simms in $200 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

—Mrs. Katie Mussbaumer was appointed yesterday by Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, guardian ad litem in a suit to be brought in the name of her son, Joseph Mussbaumer, against Marcello H. Barilaud and Caesar Conti, proprietors of the Dexter Swimming Bath Company. Joseph, who is nineteen years old, alleges that by the failure of the defendants to keep the bottom of the bath clean he sustained serious injuries.

—Robert Engbrocks, who married Lena Engbrocks in Hoexter, Germany, on April 8, 1885, began a suit against her yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for an absolute divorce, charging that she had been guilty of improper conduct with an unknown man at the City of Essen, Germany, where she now is.

—The Equitable Gas Light Company has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, to recover $160.25 for gas consumed by the defendant. Rosenfeld says that he did not consume the gas, and that the plaintiff's meter was "faulty and irregular."

—John Schneider, Thomas Williams, Thomas Moore, William McCoy, James Hill, John Hall, and Joseph Hirsch pleaded not guilty to a charge of lottery dealing before Recorder Goff yesterday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...5:17|Sun sets...6:48|Moon sets...7:59

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:41	9:06	2:27	2:55
Governors Island	9:08	9:30	3:01	3:25
Hell Gate	11:01	11:23	4:29	8:53

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Aug. 15
Bolivia	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
California	Gibraltar	July 31
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Aug. 18
City of Augusta	Savannah	Aug. 17
City of Para	Colon	Aug. 15
El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 15
Elwick	Gibraltar	Aug. 6
Germanic	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Massasoit	Rotterdam	Aug. 7
Spain	London	Aug. 7
Yemassee	Charleston	Aug. 14

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Columbia	Hamburg	Aug. 15
Pascal	St. Lucia	Aug. 15
Prussia	Hamburg	Aug. 11
Santiago	Nassau	Aug. 20
Theresina	Para	Aug. 11

SATURDAY, AUG. 24.

Albano	Havre	Aug. 9
La Champagne	Havre	Aug. 17
Largo Bay	Gibraltar	Aug. 9
Nanmyth	St. Lucia	Aug. 16
Paris	Southampton	Aug. 17

SUNDAY, AUG. 25.

Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 15
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 16

MONDAY, AUG. 26.

El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 21
Elliot	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Massachusetts	London	Aug. 15
Saale	Bremen	Aug. 17
Spaarndam	Rotter

Thursday
August 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Transactions by Brokers and Auctioneers—An Under-value Sale at Auction Set Aside in Coert.

Frank L. Fisher & Co. have sold for William Buhler, the four-story brownstone house, 20x60x100, 124 West Eightieth Street, to William Radham.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mary Cone the two three-story brick dwelling properties, together 50x100.5, 241 and 243 East Forty-fifth Street.

It is reported that the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling property, 16.8x80, has been sold by Allan McCullough for Caroline L. Walker for $25,000.

The auction sale of 53 West Twenty-sixth Street, in foreclosure proceedings, made some weeks ago, has been set aside by the court and a resale ordered because the price realized was so far below the fair market value of the property. Timothy Donovan, a well-known operator, was the buyer, at $5,000. Mr. Donovan remarked just after the sale, which he was attending in the most casual manner, that he knew nothing about the property when he bid for it, but he was sure it must be worth over $5,000, so he took the chance of his off-hand bid, and the property was knocked down to him.

The sale of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company's effects has been postponed until Sept. 12.

There was but one sale made in the auction rooms yesterday, and that was by William Kennelly, in partition proceedings. The property, a three-story dwelling and lot, 15x100.10, 202 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was knocked down to Ellen Johnson, the plaintiff, for $5,000.

For to-day the following sale is scheduled, to be held at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 455 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,770.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed with the Building Department:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Crescent Avenue and Jefferson Street, southwest corner, one-story frame stable, by Margaret Stonebridge; cost, $600.

Wooster Street, 179, 181, and 183, seven-story brick storage house, by Flora Sawyer of 529 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; cost not given.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 67 feet west of Fox Street, two-story frame dwelling, by James Gaffney; cost, $3,500.

ALTERATIONS.

One Hundredth Street, 148 West, by Eugene Goll and M. Volz, to a two-story brick stable; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue, northeast corner, by Henry Benjamin, to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $600.

Jefferson Street and Franklin Avenue, northeast corner, by Thomas F. Gregg, to a one-story frame stable; cost, $200.

Third Avenue, 2,367, by P. Gomprecht, owner, and Julius Krause, lessee, to a four-story frame store and tenement; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, northeast corner, by Charles Weisbecker, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $5,300.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 518 East, (rear,) by Mrs. Pannina Woodot, to a one-story frame dwelling and workshop; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Maria L. Simonson to Charles Fisher $1

TREMONT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 100x250; Charles H. Collins to Marie L. Collins 1

WOOSTER ST, 68½, 70, and 72; Noah Green and wife to William R. Brooks, ex. prop. 10

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 200 ft s of Pelham Av, 54.5x209.6, ½ part; Maggie J. Freer to Anson Freer 2,800

133D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Third Av, 100 x103.5x—x103.6; Theodore G. Thomas and wife to Anna Boerner 7,200

167TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Simpson St, 25x90; Frank A. Blume to August Sendelbeck 4,200

WILLIS AV, 230 and 232; Thomas F. Somers to Lizzie M. Somers 42,000

177TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 75x 127x75.4x127; Isaac Jacobs to Gertrude Jacobs 3,080

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Nathan Levy and wife to Herman Weltman 1

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 102.2; Hannah Levy to Nathan Levy 1

88TH ST, n s, 82.2 ft e of 4th Av, 25.8x 100.8; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Emanuel Hellner, and others 25,500

43D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 100.5; Rufus Jones to Sarah J. Rice 1

BUSH ST, s s, 216.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x90; Arthur A. Swany and wife to Carrie P. Halsey 1

112TH ST, n s, 570 ft w of 3d Av, 26x 100.10; Abraham Davis to Rebecca Davis 1

128TH ST, n s, 204.6 ft w of 5th Av, 20.6x irregular; Henry Nobel and wife to Max Marx 1

MADISON AV, e s, 113.11 ft n of 111th St, 27x70; August Jacob and wife to Philip Stein 22,137

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 1,053, map of Laconia Park, 26x102.9x25x92.9; Levi H. Mace and wife to William Kenney 600

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 117, map of Wakefield, 43x105; Jasper M. Odell and wife to Karolina Jenchalik 2,500

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.6 ft s of 106th St, 25x75; Elizabeth Briggs to Catherine O'Dea 1

19TH ST, 128, 130, and 132 West; Joseph Doyle and wife to Edward Jansen 1

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 37.3x irregular; William Rankin and wife to Duncan Bulkley 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 100.11x 125; Francis A. Clark and wife to Hugh O'Neill 116,000

125TH ST, 541 West; Charles H. Truax, referee, to Anna H. Read 5,000

121ST ST, n s, 556 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; also n s of 121st St, 590 ft w of 7th Av, 34x100.11, ½ part; Philip Weinberg to Louis Clark, Jr. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 75th St, 37x80; Frances T. Lord to Henry H. Vail 1

Recorded Leases.

CUNNEEN, Carroll, to Thomas Anderson; 551 9th Av, store, &c., 3 years $900

MEYER, Conrad J., to M. J. McGrath; store, &c., 2,395 2d Av, 3 years 1,300, 1,350

McDONALD, Edward, to Thomas Cairns; store, 1st 3d Av, 3 years 2,600

RINN, Frank G., to William Krumsick; 354 St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 128th St, store, &c., 4½ years 900, 1,100

STRASSER, Adolph, and Max Ullman to Michael and Charles J. McClellan; 503 10th Av, n w corner of 38th St, store, 15-6 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BRENNAN, Katharine G., to Mary A. Curtis; s s of 128th St, 308.9 ft e of 4th Av, demand $2,100

SAME to N. C. Lenihan; same property, demand 327

BOERNER, Anna, to Theodore G. Thomas; n s of 133d St, 500 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year 3,600

COLE, John B., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of Bleecker St, 29.1 ft e of Crosby St, 1 year 120,000

CAMPBELL, John S., and wife to John R. McNulty; n e corner of Lenox Av and 120th St, 1 year 3,505

HUSSMAN, Jacob L., and wife to Stephen Duncan; w s of Coenties Slip, 26.10 ft s of Pearl St, and adjoining property, 3 years 40,000

HENNING, Mary M., to James M. Geery; s s of 10th St, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year 500

HALSEY, Carrie P., to New-York Building and Loan Banking Company; s s of Bush St, 216.8 ft w of Anthony Av, installments 4,267

JACOBS, Sarah, to Fanny Levy; 5 James St, 1 year 30,000

JOHANN, George, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Stebbins Av, 85.4 ft n of 167th St, 3 years 2,500

JACOB, August, and wife to Henry De F. Weeks; e s of Madison Av, 60.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years 15,000

JENCHALIK, Karolina, to E. C. Odell; e s of White Plains Av, part of Lot 717, map of Wakefield, 1 year 500

KNOX, John A., and wife to A. J. Purdy; s e s of Briggs Av, 278.11 ft n of Travers St, 3 years 2,500

O'BRIEN, James, and wife to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; n s of 65th St, 325 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 37,500

SAME to same; n s of 65th St, 362.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 37,500

O'NEILL, Hugh, and wife to Frances A. Clark; n w corner of 7th Av and 120th St, 1 year 25,000

PITT, Alfred S., to A. L. Gardiner; n e corner of 4th Av and 28th St, 3 years 5,000

SMITH, William S., to Charles C. Gilbert; parcel in 12th Ward, adjoining land of Bernard L. Ackerman and Initial Point for the Blind, 520 ft w of King's Bridge Road, demand, ½ part 5,200

SPENGLER, Joseph M., and wife to Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America; w s of Anthony Av, 368.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments 2,700

SCHLITTER, Henry, and wife to A. H. Ruck; n s of 110th St, 235 ft e of 3d Av, demand 2,000

STEIN, Philip, and wife to George Schlenker; 1,085 Madison Av and 12 West 99th St, 3 years 6,000

SCOTT, Catharine M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 16th St, 283 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 6,500

THE ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR the Improved Institution of Deaf-Mutes to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; road leading from Westchester Village to Zoregas Point, at Throgg's Neck, contains 46.753 acres, 1 year 77,000

WILLIAMS, William B., to M. M. Williams; n e corner of Seaman Av and Emerson St, 3 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARK, Louis, Jr., to Philip Weinberg .. $1

GREENEBAUM, Henry, to Louisa Hesdorfer 5,000

GILBERT, Charles C., to Josephine Smith. 1

HIGGINS, Mary L., to James L. Breese and another, trustees 10

HESDORFER, Joseph, to Henry Greenebaum 5,083

LOCKWOOD, John E., trustee, to John J. Brown and another, (two assignments).. 17,173

SAME to Theodore B. Willis 5,021

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William C. Bowers, as trustee 25,014

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to A. S. Marshall 75,000

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, as trustee, to Clifford Putnam 1

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Heath vs. Pierce—Arthur M. King, Montanye vs. Jelliff—Robert D. Murray, O'Neill vs. O'Neill—Eugene Durnin. Fourth Presbyterian Church vs. Steiner—Lawrence Godkin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Girsch Lithographing Company—Christian G. Hupfel. John Livingston vs. Maggie E. Forster—Peter A. Lalor.

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, 1,150; Adelheid Lowe against Ira Lowe, (action to cancel conveyance.)

FRANKLIN AV, north end; John Leyes against G. Adelbert Becker and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 102 ft front; 150th St, s s, 182 ft e of 10th Av, 68 ft front; John Whalen against Bradley A. Hard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PITT ST, 59; Henry Hegewald against William Selzer and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

ORCHARD ST, 151 to 157; Thomas P. Galligan against William F. Lennon, owner and contractor $2,715

132D ST, 12 to 16 East; Valentine Lindner against Kate Smith, owner; John O'Kane, contractor 245

113TH ST, 12 and 14 East; Michael Sombrano against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor 82

10TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of Avenue B, 83x 133; John Lanzer against German Odd Fellows' Home, owners; Frederick Strube, contractor 219

156TH ST and PROSPECT AV, s e corner, 100x150; William H. Crawford against Horace G. C. Thornton, owner and contractor 2,443

99TH ST, 208 and 210 East; George Blumenthal against Frederick Bornekamp, owner and contractor 450

11TH AV and 188TH ST, s e corner, 50x 100; Clifford L. Miller against Louis Haberstroh, owner; Augustus B. Bruderlein, contractor 171

FORSYTH ST, 45; Jacob Pizer against Margaret V. O'Rourke, owner and contractor 375

3D AV, 213; Nathan Bois against Raphael Da Manico, owner; Denis McCarthy, contractor 44

ST. NICOLAS AV, 185 and 187; 119th St, 281 West; Herman Warttke against Oscar Philips, owner and contractor 750

MADISON AV and 102D ST, s w corner, 100x90; Albert P. Bigelow against Stein-feld & Newberger, owners and contractors 425

STATE OF TRADE.

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Lower.

EASIER CABLES AND WEAKER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower —Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was a little more life shown in the wheat transactions, but mainly on local account, with prices lower, with the West and on free foreign offerings, and steady at the close. Provisions were dull and generally lower. Cotton was active and higher on poor crop news and following Liverpool. Coffee was offered freely and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	67½@	67¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	26 @	26½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	44½@	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	11.25 @	11.75
Lard, Western steam	@	6.45
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	16¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.50 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ⅛c advance, but became weak and lost ⅞@1⅛c with the West and on weaker cables, with longs realizing and foreign houses selling; rallying ⅛@⅜c on the better late cables, and closing steady at ⅝@⅞c decline, with a fair local trade....Spot weak, with a fair local trade....Spot weak and 1c lower and dull. Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 red and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 free on board, 1⅝c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 69½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, 71⅝c....Clearances hence, 16,001 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 38,733 bushels; receipts, 86,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 157,997 bushels; in the interior, 453,755 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ⅜@1⅛c decline on lower cables, heavy receipts, fine weather West, and free hedging....Spot was 1c lower and dull and nominal. Sales, 146,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 2⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels do at 2⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, to arrive; the trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 44c, elevator, and 18,000 bushels do at 45½@45⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 106,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 101,630 bushels; in the interior, 451,790 bushels....Clearances hence, 140,932 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 146,388 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with only a light local trade and absence of important features....Spot were fairly active at 1c decline on whites, closing steady. Sales, 70,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white at 26@26½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 26c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c; rejected white, 25c. No. 2 mixed, 26c for 25,000 bushels; track mixed, 26@27c for 3,000 bushels; track white, 26@35c for 14,000 bushels....Receipts, 36,000 bushels; exports, 88 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	67⅝
September	2,070,000	67 11-16@67⅞	67⅞
October	140,000	68⅛@69	68⅛
December	1,380,000	69⅝@70¾	69⅞
May	270,000	73¼@74⅛	73⅝
Total	3,900,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	210,000	42½@48½	42¼
October	85,000	41⅞@42¼	41⅞
May	50,000	37½@37¾	37⅝
Total	345,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	25
September	25,000	24¼@24⅝	24¼
October	15,000	24 @	24
May	15,000	27¼@27⅝	27¼
No. 2 White—			
October		@	26
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—Market was almost dead, with prices nominal and very weak; jobbers report full supplies and a light trade. Sales, 10,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents, 2,250 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 150 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,300 bbls Spring patents, $3.60@$3.75; 300 bbls do straights, $3.35@$3.40; 300 bbls Winter patents, $3.65; 300 bbls Winter straights, $3.40, and 750 bbls Michigan straights, on private terms....Arrivals, 9,779 bbls and 4,050 sacks; exports, 1,142 bbls and 14,070 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 38,348 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@$2.40
Supers	2.50@
No. 2	2.80@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.25@ 3.40
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.75@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	3.90@ 4.15
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.15
City fine	@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 1	2.70@$2.80	2.90@3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.70	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00	4.05@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Neglected and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.75@$3; fancy, $3.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.70@$2.80; white do, $3@$3.20; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.05@$1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 56c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Less active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; mixed, 85@85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a slow market, with only small lots changing hands. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no decided market price. There one or two lots offered upon the open market at 20½c for good off-grade yellow and 20¾c for prime, without bringing about interest from buyers. The principal holders were indifferent, allowing the market to drift without standing in as buyers, while in he absence of export demand there was no possibity of arranging a trading price. Closer, any existing rate would probably have brought about business in off-grade yellow, but, as concerns prime oil, there were no substantial bids. The principal holders of oil rely more upon the trading in September and October to take up the surplus, and are indifferent to any developments this month, while ignoring any small offerings that may be outside at comparatively easy prices. Offers to sell oil to the Continent have been unsuccessful; they have brought for the most part offers so low that they were even without consideration. COCOANUT OIL was without material trading; Cochin quoted at 5¾@5¾c, and Ceylon at 4⅞@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate demand, with pure uncracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in light demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was not further changed; quoted at 50c, nominal, for American, 52c for Calcutta, and 53c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—Oil closed at $1.27, the only quotation here to-day. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Trading here was slack in a general way. There was a little cash demand from the refiners for lard, but the export interest was tame and rather unimportant. The packers at the West were not doing much to support the market, as the outside interest was slack, while more or less depression came from the declining grain markets. Except in ribs chiefly, the situation was in a good degree nominal. The decline for the day was 8c, to 15c, on pork, about 5 points on lard, and 7 points on bacon. In meats there were signs of a coming-up of demand here, but the West reported less trading, although offering most cuts at lower prices.

LARD—Was rather depressed on a dull condition of business, while the West was down about 5 points, where August closed at 6.10c nominal; September was at 6.10@6.15c, closing at 6.10c; October at 6.15@6.22½c, closing at 6.15@6.17c; January at 6.05@6.10c, closing at 6.10c. Here the market eased to 6.45c for cash, at which 250 tcs sold. City steam was offered at 6.15c; sales of 40 tcs at 6.15c, and 50 tcs late yesterday at 6.20c. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.45c. Refined was dull and easy; sales of 300 tcs; Continent was quoted at 7c, and South American at 7.25c.

PORK—The temper was favoring buyers most of the day, on light buying orders, with the weakness in grain. The close showed 15c loss for the day on near options and 8c on January. At the West August closed at $9.80 nominal; September was at $9.70@$9.95, closing at $9.80; October at $9.75@$9.87½, closing at $9.80; January, $10.12½@$10.25, closing at $10.17. Here there was a firm market and a moderate inquiry from shippers; sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations were: For mess, $11.25@11.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—There was only moderate buying interest at the West, in short ribs, chiefly in the September option, which ranged easier in price; the general decline for the day on near options was 5@7 points, mainly influenced by grain. August closed at $6.10; September was at $6.10@$6.20, closing at $6.10; October at $6.12½@$6.17½, closing at $6.15 asked; January closed at $5.25.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was a little more of a disposition to buy, and several small lots were taken up, while with a little less firm holding on the part of city cutters, who were stimulated in their views by the cost of hogs, there would have been some large lots absorbed. For Western meats prices were lower under slack demands. City pickled shoulders, 5½c bid and 5¾c asked; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼c bid; clear bellies, boxed, 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12-lb, and 7¼@8c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅝c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c.

BEEF—The market was well sustained, with a moderate degree of activity on wants of exporters. Sales of 250 bbls extra mess and recently 600 bbls packet and family. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades, and $18.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS have had little demand, while rulings easy in price. Quoted at $15 at the West, and $16@$16.50 here.

HOGS were offered at easier prices; receipts at the West, 43,931 head; same time last year, 53,990 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.20@$5; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,448 head; strong; $4.10@$4.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,240 head; lower; $4.10@$4.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.60@$4.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,243 head; $4.20@$4.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.50@$4.80. Omaha—Receipts, 1,900 head; slow; 5c lower; $4.35@$4.65. Pittsburg—Fairly active; $4.60@$5.15. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.90@$5.04. Quotations here were at 6¼@6⅝c for heavy, 6⅜@6 7-16c for 180 lb, 6⅝c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7@7⅛c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market seemed to have settled to 4½c for city, upon which basis buyers were willing to take up offerings, while melters, feeling that they had made fairly a substantial advance were not for the day, at least, disposed to crowd an extra ⅛c on the price. For city, in tierces, 4¾c was bid. The West continued strong at 4¾c for packers' grade, and would further buy here upon the basis quoted. For Australian the lowest price at which the goods could be laid down here was 5c, while most sellers were asking 4⅝c. Sales for the day were 150 hhds city at 4¾c, and rumors of 150 hhds more, while 25,000 lb country were sold at 4⅛@4⅜c, pkgs free.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was well supported at 6¼c for city, and the best indication that buyers thought the price was safe for trading was in their figuring upon foreign, to arrive, in which the first sale for a long time occurred. The business was 100,000 lb city at 4¾c, and 40 tons foreign, to arrive, at 6c. In lard stearine nothing of moment done, with Western, to arrive, offered at 7.60c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and higher with Liverpool, and on poor crop reports, with local shorts covering freely and outsiders buying fairly well. The close was firm at 11@12 points advance. Spot was firm at 1-16c advance. Sales, 208 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	7¾
Middling uplands	7⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.42@7.44	7.44	7.40	1,000
September	7.42@7.43	7.43	7.35	11,900
October	7.48@7.49	7.49	7.40	67,600
November	7.53@7.54	7.55	7.48	25,500
December	7.59@7.60	7.63	7.53	37,000
January	7.64@7.65	7.65	7.60	70,200
February	7.69@7.70	7.69	7.66	900
March	7.74@7.76	7.75	7.71	2,600
April	@	7.78	7.78	100
Total				213,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	69	313	67	23	...	...
New-Orleans	37	485	60	2	...	...
Mobile	7	3	5	3	...	...
Savannah	127	90	17	...	...	...
Charleston	23	...	4	2	...	...
Wilmington	4	9	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	16	...	4	3	...	...
Boston	...	...	109	...	...	...
Philadelphia	...	...	6	75	...	...
Total	137	953	351	125	...	...
This day last week	145	769	233	142	179	442
This day last year	452	2881	2158	2517	2545	3276

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand more pronounced and full prices ruling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@
Fair	19@20	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Supply moderate and demand fair with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was held steady, with only a moderate demand. Sales, 216 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3¼c, and 1,077 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c....Refined quiet and without change.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@ ..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @ ..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ @ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5.06 @5¼
Cutloaf	5.06 @5¼
Crushed	5.06 @5¼
Powdered	4¾ @4.94
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4.94
Granulated	4.44 @4⅝
Fine granulated	4.44 @4⅝
Coarse granulated	4.56 @4¾
Extra fine granulated	4.56 @4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4.69 @4⅞
Cubes	4.69 @4⅞
XXXX powdered	4.94 @5¼
Mold A	4.69 @4⅞
Diamond A	4.44 @4⅝
Confectioners' A	4.31 @4½
(1) Columbia A	4.18 @4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4.18 @4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4.18 @4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4⅛ @4.31
(5) Empire A	4 1-16@4¼
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4.06
No. 8	3.81 @4
No. 9	3⅞ @4.06
No. 10	3.81 @4
No. 11	3⅝ @3.94
No. 12	3⅝ @3.81
No. 13	@3 5-16
No. 14	@3 3-16

TEA—The auction sale of 8,689 pkgs was at lower prices for Greens, with Congous easier, and Formosas steady, including: Moyune—164 pkgs Hyson, 8@63½c; 1,112 pkgs Young Hyson, 27@3c; 440 pkgs imperial, 16@9c; 393 gunpowder, 31@19c; 295 pkgs Hoochous, 13@8½c. Ping Suey—120 pkgs Young Hyson, 9¼@9c; 920 pkgs imperial, 15½@15c; 2,913 pkgs Gunpowder, 27@9½c. Japan—45 pkgs siftings, 4½@4c; 910 Congou, 17½@8c; 142 pkgs Indian and O. Pekoe, 18@14c. Oolong—252 pkgs Poo-Choo, 10@9c; 154 pkgs Amoy, 10@8½c; 383 pkgs Formosa, 21@15c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again quiet, but offered freely, and closed easy at 10@25 points decline, due to local pressure. Havre was unchanged to ¼f. down, and Hamburg ¼ pfennig down to ¼ up.... Spot Rio dull and easier at 16@16¼c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8....Option Sales—Opening Call, March, 600 bags at $14.75; total, 900 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at $15.15; 250 bags at $15.05; September, 500 bags at $15; November, 500 bags at $14.90; December, 750 bags at $14.95; 2,000 bags at $14.90; March, 1,500 bags at $14.70; total, 5,750 bags. Total for day, 6,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.85	12.30@12.40
February	14.70@14.80	12.20@12.30
March	14.65@14.70	12.20@12.25
April	14.60@14.70	12.10@12.20
May	14.50@14.60	12.00@12.10
August	14.90@15.00	14.70@14.80
September	14.95@15.05	14.00@14.10
October	15.05@15.10	13.80@13.85
November	14.90@14.95	12.70@12.80
December	14.90@14.95	12.55@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	213,546
Arrivals	...
Total	213,546
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,736
Total stock in New-York to-day	207,810
Total stock in Baltimore	60,741
Arrivals	...
Total	60,741
Deliveries yesterday	382—60,359
Total stock in New-Orleans	28,102
Arrivals	...
Total	28,102
Deliveries yesterday	683—27,419
Total stock in other ports	87,778
Total stock in United States	295,588
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 20	96,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 20	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 20	116,000
Af

do ruled steady, while common do were 10c off from Morder's figures; rough stuff was steady to 10c lower; 12 cars of cattle were held over; an importer bought 125 head; poor to prime native steers sold at $3.50@$5.65 100 lb; rangers at $4.30; half-breeds at $3.40@$5.05; oxen and stag at $1.85@$4.50; grass-fed bulls at $1.60@$2.25; corn-fed do at $2.50@$3.50; cows at $1.15@$3.25, and by the head at $6@$10 each. City-dressed native sides slow at 6@8½c lb; Texas do selling at 5½@6c. Latest cablegrams from London quote refrigerator beef steady at 8½@9½c lb; American steers slow at 10½@11½c, tops 12c, estimated dressed weight; American sheep slow at 11@11½c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day 1,800 quarters of beef in the New-York for Eastmans Company, and 504 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Hindoo will carry 100 cattle to London for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, sailing Thursday.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 Indiana steers, 1,338 lb average, at $5.00 100 lb; 17 do, 1,325 lb, at $5.50; 17 do, 1,263 lb, at $5.40; 3 stags, 1,120 lb, at $4.10; 6 do, 989 lb, at $4.00; 1,000 lb, at $3.75; 10 do, 1,146 lb, at $3.05; 3 bulls, 797 lb, at $2; 3 do, 803 lb, at $2; 10 do, 593 lb, at $1.60; 1 cow, 970 lb, at $3.25; 4 do, 1,070 lb, at $3; 10 do, 1,046 lb, at $2.90; 6 do, 876 lb, at $2.50; 5 do, 1,120 lb, at $2.50; 10 do, 1,050 lb, at $2.35; 10 do, 980 lb, at $2.25; 8 do, 1,035 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 930 lb, at $2; 2 do, 940 lb, at $1.90; 5 do, 988 lb, at $1.75; 4 do, 825 lb, at $1.15; 25 do, 684 lb, at $1.15. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,319 lb, at $5.65; 110 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.85; 19 do, 1,122 lb, at $4.80. SHERMAN & CULVER—10 Illinois steers, 1,342 lb, at $5.65; 54 do, 1,305 lb, at $5.55; 9 do, 1,193 lb, at $5.05; 20 do, 1,192 lb, at $4.80; 24 do, 1,085 lb, at $4.75; 10 Indiana do, 1,308 lb, at $5.10; 15 do, 1,274 lb, at $4.85; 9 do, 1,132 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 1,440 lb, at $4.30; 5 do, 1,184 lb, at $3.65; 13 rangers, 1,180 lb, at $4.50; 5 half-breeds, 1,210 lb, at $5.05; 7 do, 1,304 lb, at $4.70; 8 do, 1,183 lb, at $4; 7 do, 1,041 lb, at $3.40; 1 stag, 1,480 lb, at $4.50. NEWTON & CO.—18 Ohio steers, 1,265 lb, at $5; 2 Virginia do, 1,385 lb, at $5; 9 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.75; 8 do, 1,052 lb, at $4.15; 10 do, 956 lb, at $3.50; 11 Western do, 1,120 lb, at $4.85; 10 do, 945 lb, at $3.60; 10 do, 860 lb, at $2; 1 do, 1,140 lb, at $2; 1 do, 680 lb, at $2; 4 cows, 950 lb, at $2.25; 10 do, 797 lb, at $2.25; 19 do, 913 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 760 lb, at $1.25. J. McFARLAND—2 Buffalo steers, 1,010 lb, at $4; 2 oxen, 1,175 lb, at $3.75; 12 do, 1,150 lb, at $3.45; 2 do, 1,085 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,100 lb, at $3; 2 stags, 1,100 lb, at $2.50; 1 bull, 1,050 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 806 lb, at $1.90; 2 do, 600 lb, at $1.70; 2 do, 820 lb, at $1.80; 1 do, 970 lb, at $1.75; 1 cow, 820 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 840 lb, at $1.85; 2 do, 905 lb, at $1.35; 1 do, for $10; 2 do, at $8 head. JUME & MULLEN—2 oxen, 1,385 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,340 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 1,120 lb, at $3.40; 2 stags, 1,100 lb, at $2.25; 2 bulls, 900 lb, at $2; 10 do, 712 lb, at $1.90; 5 do, 838 lb, at $1.85; 2 do, 705 lb, at $1.70; 6 cows at $8.50 head; 5 do at $7. S. JUDD & CO.—1 ox, 1,400 lb, at $1.85; 37 bulls, 973 lb, at $2.40; 145 lb, at $1.90; 2 do, 1,215 lb, at $1.85; 1 cow, 740 lb, at $2.15; 6 do, 845 lb, at $1.25; 14 do, 752 lb, at $1.15. J. SHAMBERG & SON—12 Illinois steers, 1,119 lb, at $4.86. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 oxen, 1,215 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 1,155 lb, at $2.50; 7 bulls, 777 lb, at $1.90; 1 do, 540 lb, at $1.75; 15 cows, 813 lb, at $2.17½; 8 do, at $8 head; 8 do at $7.50; 2 do at $6.50; 1 do for $6. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—2 oxen, 1,750 lb, at $3; 2 bulls, 800 lb, at $1.85; 4 do, 692 lb, at $1.80; 8 do, 666 lb, at $1.75 4o cows, 757 lb, at $1.25; 1 do, for $15; 19 do, at $8 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 141 head, of which 93 head for the market, including 2 cars from Buffalo; common and medium cows slow and unchanged; good cows in light supply, firm and about $2 head higher; inferior to choice cows, calves included, sold at $2@$46 head; 1 extra milker sold at $46. SAULPAUGH—221 fresh cows at $25@$38 head. J. SMITH—21 fresh cows, at $20@$38 head. P. McCABE—9 cows at $25@$46 head. J. G. CURTIS—6 cows at $24@$46 each; 1 do for $52. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—6 cows, calves included, at $22@$40 each. HUME & MULLEN—6 cows, calves included, at $25@$31 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 2,004 head, all for the market. Demand active and market firm all around at an advance of ½@¾c lb. The pens were cleared at a seasonable hour; inferior to prime veals sold at 5½@7.62½ 100 lb; choice and extra selected do at 7.75@8; grassers and buttermilks at $2.25@$3.25, but mainly at $2.50@$3.25; mixed and fed calves at $3.25@$4.12½. Dressed calves quiet at 7@11½c for city-dressed veals, 6½@10½c for country-dressed, 4@5c for dressed grassers, 5@6c for dressed buttermilks, and 4@6c for little calves. SALES.—SAULPAUGH & MULLEN—3 veals, 140 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 1 do, 146 lb, at $7.75; 4 do, 156 lb, at $7.62½; 107 do, 144 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 135 lb, at $7; 15 do, 166 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 146 lb, at $6; 2 do, 98 lb, at $6; 13 do, 148 lb, at $5.50; 2 do, 160 lb, at $5.25; 8 do, 130 lb, at $5; 3 do, 163 lb, at $5; 10 culls, 148 lb, at $4; 46 grassers and yearlings, 155 lb, at $2.60; 15 grassers, 159 lb, at $3; 8 do, 151 lb, at $2.75. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—38 veals, 144 lb, at $7.50; 167 do, 157 lb, at $7.50; 5 do, 156 lb, at $7.25; 15 do, 156 lb, at $7; 2 do, 200 lb, at $6.50; 13 do, 220 lb, at $6; 3 do, 140 lb, at $6; 2 do, 100 lb, at $6; 3 do, 154 lb, at $5.50; 10 do, 157 lb, at $5; 2 do, 170 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 90 lb, at $5; 4 do, 255 lb, at $4.50; 5 do, 232 lb, at $4.50; 14 mixed calves, 138 lb, at $4.12½; 17 do, 172 lb, at $3.50; 5 fed calves, 128 lb, at $3.50; 61 grassers and buttermilks, 148 lb, at $3.50; 34 grassers, 151 lb, at $3; 9 do, 159 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—65 veals, 150 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 130 lb, at $7; 17 do, 148 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 145 lb, at $5; 1 do, 120 lb, at $6; 10 grassers and fed calves, 233 lb, at $3.25; 5 grassers, 188 lb, at $3; 7 do, 191 lb, at $2.75; 37 do, 191 lb, at $2.50; 43 do, 162 lb, at $2.25. J. P. NELSON—22 veals, 141 lb, at $7.50; 22 do, 168 lb, at $7.25; 15 do, 138 lb, at $7; 38 do, 143 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 150 lb, at $6; 7 do, 125 lb, at $5; 3 do, 96 lb, at $5; 17 fed calves, 214 lb, at $4; 22 do, 237 lb, at $3.50; 62 grassers and buttermilks, 185 lb, at $3; 2 yearlings, 405 lb, at $2.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—8 veals, 137 lb, at $8; 13 do, 155 lb, at $7.62½; 7 do, 150 lb, at $7.50; 8 do, 160 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 113 lb, at $7; 3 do, 163 lb, at $6; 6 do, 208 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 146 lb, at $4.50; 20 grassers and fed calves, 187 lb, at $3.25; 23 grassers, 182 lb, at $2.87½; 28 do, 191 lb, at $2.50; 3 yearlings, 407 lb, at $2. J. G. CURTIS—4 veals, 160 lb, at $7.75; 66 do, 145 lb, at $7.50; 13 do, 210 lb, at $4.75. S. JUDD & CO.—29 veals, (calves,) 120 lb, at $8; 71 do, 125 lb, at $7.75; 99 do, 156 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 250 lb, at $6; 1 do, 160 lb, at $5; 11 do, 195 lb, at $4.25; 9 do, 239 lb, at $4; 22 fed calves, 216 lb, at $3.75; 119 grassers and buttermilks, 212 lb, at $3; 10 do, (90 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS—1 veal, 120 lb, at $7.50; 9 do, 133 lb, at $7.25; 1 do, 230 lb, at $7; 1 do, 190 lb, at $6; 6 fed calves, 190 lb, at $3.50; 18 grassers and buttermilks, 173 lb, at $3; 3 do, 190 lb, at $3; 3 grasser, 340 lb, at $2.50. A. WILKINSON—18 veals, 160 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 200 lb, at $5.50; 3 grassers, 207 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—32 veals, 160 lb, at $7.50; 4 fed do, 205 lb, at $5.25; 29 grassers, 210 lb, at $2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 53 cars, or 12,542 head: 2 cars for city butchers and 51 cars for the market, and, counting 15 cars over yesterday, there were 66 cars on sale. Sheep were in a little more active demand, but not higher; lambs were steady to 25c higher than on the advance; about 13 cars, nearly all sheep, were carried over; poor to choice sheep sold at $1.50@$3.50 100 lb; a little bunch of selected do at $3.75; common to prime lambs at $3.75@$5.50, including a car of Canadians do at $5.30; a few lots of choice Virginia do at $5.70, and 15 extra State do at $5.75. Dressed mutton steady at 3½@6c; extra wethers at 6½@7c; dressed lambs firm at 6@7½c; extra do, 8c; choice yearlings, 6½c. SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—261 Canada lambs, 64 lb average, at $5.30 100 lb; 108 Michigan do, 87 lb, at $5.30; 111 do, 68 lb, at $5.25; 251 do, 57 lb, at $5.30; 43 Kentucky do, 76 lb, at $4.50; 21 Kentucky sheep, 110 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 100 lb, at $2.75; 132 do, 91 lb, at $2.50; 252 Ohio do, 74 lb, at $2.62½; 134 do, 74 lb, at $2.15; 288 do, 72 lb, at $2.45. S. SANDERS—57 Jersey lambs, 73 lb, at $5.50; 67 State do, 61 lb, at $5.37½; 41 do, 63 lb, at $5; 150 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 60 Pennsylvania do, 61 lb, at $5; 132 do, 60 lb, at $2.62½; 150 do, 64 lb, at $4.62½; 23 do, 55 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 63 lb, at $5; 250 Ohio do, 56 lb, at $4.37½; 200 Pennsylvania sheep, 93 lb, at $2.50; 24 do, 92 lb, at $2.50; 167 do, 73 lb, at $2.35; 96 do, 86 lb, at $2.25; 26 do, 87 lb, at $2.25; 24 State do, 99 lb, at $2.75; 10 do, 103 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—150 Virginia lambs, 76 lb, at $5.70; 32 do, 62 lb, at $5; 229 do, 61 lb, at $5; 113 do, 65 lb, at $5; 246 do, 62 lb, at $5; 157 do 60 lb, at $4.75; 239 Michigan do, 67 lb, at $5.37½; 244 do, 70 lb, at $5.12½; 103 State do, 63 lb, at $4.75; 58 do, 60 lb, at $4.75; 83 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 95 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 125 do, 51 lb, at $4; 90 Virginia sheep, 98 lb, at $3; 13 do, 87 lb, at $2; 31 State do, 83 lb, at $2.50; 8 do, 105 lb, at $2.50; 60 do, 95 lb, at $2.50; 100 lb, at $2; 21 do, 98 lb, at $2. JAS. H. WILKERSON—125 Ohio sheep, 77 lb, at $3; 156 Kentucky do, 98 lb, at $3.25; 71 do, 99 lb, at $3; 157 do, 103 lb, at $2.62½; 96 do, 94 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—15 State lambs, 96 lb, at $5.75; 90 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 7 State sheep, 104 lb, at $3.50, 12 do, 96 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—13 State lambs, 83 lb, at $5.50; 212 do, 68 lb, at $5.37½; 110 do, 70 lb, at $5.25; 86 do, 65 lb, at $5.12½; 28 do, 59 lb, at $5; 25 do, 55 lb, at $4; 74 Ohio do, 54 lb, at $3.50; 135 State sheep and lambs, 58 lb, at $3; 257 Ohio sheep, 75 lb, at $2.20; 130 do, 74 lb, at $2, 7 State do, 130 lb, at $3; 11 do, 103 lb, at $2.75; 21 do, 94 lb, at $2.50. G. DULLENBACK—30 State lambs, 69 lb, at $5.30; 37 do, 63 lb, at $5.25; 32 do, 62 lb, at $5.20; 77 do, 66 lb, at $5; 9 culls, 50 lb, at $3; 23 State sheep, 86 lb, at $2.50; 28 do, 90 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—240 Buffalo lambs, 69 lb at $5.50; 232 do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 44 State do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 30 do, 63 lb, at $5; 44 Pennsylvania do, 60 lb, at $5; 8 State sheep, 91 lb, at $3.25. Pennsylvania do, 117 lb, at $2.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—55 State lambs, 67 lb, at $5.25; 93 do, 68 lb, at $5.15; 76 do, 58 lb, at $5; 98 do, 58 lb, at $4.37½; 80 State sheep, 91 lb, at $3; 100 do, 100 lb, at $2.75; 7 do, 87 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 80 lb, at $1.50. HUME & MULLEN—22 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5.50; 131 do, 65 lb, at $5; 53 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 53 do, 56 lb, at $4.25; 6 do, 50 lb, at $3.75; 8 do, 52 lb, at $3; 291 Western do, 61 lb, at $4.75; 247 do, 61 lb, at $4.25; 235 Western sheep, 77 lb, at $2.70; 230 do, 86 lb, at $2.62½; 3 State do, 110 lb, at $3, 33 do, 112 lb, at $2.50; 42 do, 96 lb, at $2.25; 24 do, 86 lb, at $2. HARRINGTON—31 State lambs, 73 lb, at $5.50; 65 do, 68 lb, at $5.25; 129 do, 62 lb, at $5; 310 do, 60 lb, at $4.75; 260 do, 62 lb, at $5; 32 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3; 45 do, 89 lb, at $2.50; 65 do, 88 lb, at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 23 cars, or 3,772 head, of which 5 cars for sale. Market 5@10c higher for light and medium weights, but somewhat uneven; good heavy to choice light hogs sold at $5.20@$5.35; common heavy at $5. Country-dressed steady at 6¾@8c for medium to light weights.—SALES.—103 State pigs, 107 lb average, at $5.55 100 lb; 61 State hogs, 135 lb, at $5.45; 3 do, 267 lb, at $5.30; 2 rough do, 115 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 220 lb, at $4.45; 2 stags, 295 lb, at $3.50. A. W. LAMB—32 State hogs, 165 lb, at $5.45. M. COLLINS—52 State hogs, 168 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 257 lb, at $5; 1 do, 280 lb, at $5; 1 do, 260 lb, at $5. D. McPHERSON & CO.—37 State hogs, 165 lb, at $5.25; 56 do, 104 lb, at $5.25; 6 do, 248 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,464 head; total for week thus far, 8,518 head; for same time last week, 10,054 head; consigned through, 2,444 head; to New-York, 1,208 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened quiet and easy; closed steady; good light butchers', $3 85@$4; fat cows, $2.75@$3.25; Chicago heifers, 1,005 lb, sold late at $3.50; veals firm; good, $6.50@$7; light to fair, $4.50@$6. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,480 head; total for week thus far, 10,240 head; for same time last week, 21,920 head; consigned through, 2,880 head; to New-York, 2,250 head; on sale, 1,500 head; the market, early, was 10@15c higher for Yorkers and light, and 5@10c higher for heavy; closed firm; all sold; Yorkers, good, $5.20@$5.25; grassy and Michigans, $5.10@$5.15; mixed packers, $5.10@$5.20; good mediums and heavy, $5.05@$5.12½; roughs, $3.75@$4; ends, $4.10@$4.50; stags, $3@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,375 head; total for week thus far, 21,975 head; for same time last week, 27,360 head; consigned through, 1,100 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; for sale, 2,275 head; the market opened strong for lambs; steady for sheep; the market closed steady to firm, with about all sold but a few sheep of 106 lb, which were held at $3.40@$3.50. Quotations—Choice lambs, $5@$5.20; fair to good, $4.50@$4.90; light and common, $3.50@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.40@$2.75; extra, $3; common to fair, $1.75@$2.25; export sheep, $3.50@$3.75; 3 loads Canada lambs sold late at $5@$5.35.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts very light; market about steady and at unchanged prices; prime, $5.20@$5.40; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers', $4.25@$4.40; rough fat, $2.60@$3.50; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.50@$2.50; fresh cows and springers, $16@$40. Hogs—Receipts very light; demand steady and market at unchanged prices; prime light, $5@$5.15; medium, $5@$5.10; heavy grades, $4.70@$4.80; common to fair Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; roughs, $3.50@$4. Sheep—Receipts of fresh arrivals, 3 cars, while several cars left over unsold from yesterday; the demand is light and the market dull for sheep; lambs steady; exports, $3.60@$3.80; extra, $2.75@$3; good to fair, $2.10@$2.50; fair, $1.20@$1.60; common, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,044 head; market inclined to dullness; prices 10@15c lower than yesterday; native steers, $3.50; cows, $2@$3.75. Texas steers, $2.75@$3.50; calves, $7.25@$8. Hogs—Receipts, 4,175 head; market weak at decline of 5@10c on all grades; heavy, $4.30@$4.70; mixed, $4.10@$4.60; light, $4.50@$4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,851 head; market firm and prices slightly higher; native, $2@$2.75; lambs, $3.50@$4.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The receipts of cattle were large to-day, and prices suffered a further weakening to the amount of 10@15c, the decline being 10@15c. The receipts of hogs were fairly large, and, as the demand was not active, prices suffered a decline of 5@10c. Sheep were 15@25c lower; offerings only fair, but demand poor. CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.80@$5.95; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.30@$5.75; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.60@$5.25; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@$4.50; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.55@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.80@$2.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.50@$3.50; cows, poor to good canners, $1.60@$2.40; veal calves, good to choice, $4.75@$5.95; veal calves, common to fair, $3.50@$4.50; Texas grass steers, $2.75@$3.50; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2@$2.75; Western range steers, $3.40@$4.75; Western range cows and heifers, $2.40@$3. HOGS—Receipts, 21,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.40@$4.90; common to choice mixed, $4.25@$4.90; choice assorted, $4.90@$5; light, $4.85@$5; pigs, $3@$4.85. SHEEP—Receipts, 18,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.60@$3.50; lambs, $3@$5.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—8:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 58s 9d; do, medium, steady at 51s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 41s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 30 to 40 lb, firm at 43s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 38s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 39s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 36s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 34s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 31s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 29s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 5½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 9½d; August steady at 3s 9½d; September steady at 3s 9½d; October steady at 3s 9¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed rather easier; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 61-64d; September and October delivery, 3 61-64d; sellers; September and October delivery, 3 63-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 63-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 63-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 2-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 3-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 4-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 6-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 7-64d@4 8-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 9-64d, value.

LONDON, Aug. 21—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 3d per quarter; July shipments, 35s 4½d. Sugar—Centrifugal, 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 5¼d; October-December, 9s 9¾d.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Cotton—Holders firmer; market nominally unchanged; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 117 bales, including 2 bales of new cotton; gross, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 91 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 4,400 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 11-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,742 bales; exports to the Continent, 589 bales; exports coastwise, 234 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 71,877 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,248 bales (including 1 bales of new cotton;) sales, 19 bales; stock, 9,915 bales.

FACTORY GIRL TRIES TO KILL HERSELF

Says She Was Badly Treated by a Relative, a Policeman.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Ella Murray, eighteen years of age, an employe of Clark's Thread Mills, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon while at work in the mill by drinking laudanum. Prompt action on the part of the girl's companions saved her life.

The girl tried to take her life on account of the treatment she received at the hands of her aunt and cousin, with whom she lived. Her cousin is a policeman, and lives at 18 Mercer Avenue, with his aunt, the mother. His name is Edward J. Williams. The girl was in the habit of turning all her earnings over to her relatives. Sunday she wanted to go out, and asked for twenty-five cents. It was refused. Yesterday she received no coupons for lunch and with the money purchased the laudanum.

Williams denies that his cousin was ill-treated at his house.

Bar Iron Association Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Members of the Bar Iron Association held a secret meeting at the Weddell House yesterday. The call for the meeting was sent out by Secretary Putt. Seventeen manufacturers from different parts of the country responded. Those present maintained great secrecy as to the purpose of the meeting, and no one was willing to speak for publication. It is understood that the manufacturers were called together to regulate the price of bar iron and discuss the present condition of the market.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Two deficiency judgments aggregating $151,250 were docketed yesterday against James Duffy in favor of Julius Katzenberg. The judgments grew out of the foreclosure sale of twenty-six dwellings on One Hundred and First Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The property was sold at auction on July 3 for $135,000 over and above mortgages of $222,000, and was bought in by Mr. Katzenberg.

—A statement of claim was yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia in the suit of the Industrial Improvement Company of New-Jersey against the Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company, brought to recover $25,000 on unpaid promissory notes, which fell due on the 1st of last month. One of the notes is for $10,000 and three are for $5,000 each.

—Judgment for $11,779 was entered yesterday against Richard Tweed of 282 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and John L. Randall of 60 Broadway, this city, in favor of Hamilton Harris. This is a revival of a judgment obtained against them on Dec. 27, 1876, at Albany, N. Y., for $5,470, by Bethel Mechanic and Farmers' Bank of Albany, which transferred the claim to Mr. Harris.

—Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Christian G. Hupfel receiver for the Girsch Lithographing Company of 65 and 67 Duane Street. The Sheriff, who had been in possession of the property for a month under two attachments, retired yesterday, the attachments having been settled.

—Peter A. Lalor has been appointed receiver of the rents of the apartment house on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street in a suit brought against Maggie E. Foster by John Livingstone to foreclose a second mortgage of $10,000 after one of $35,000.

—Vice Chancellor Emory of New-Jersey yesterday appointed F. Howell Jones receiver of the business of Victor Vianchi, a wholesale liquor merchant of Newark. Business has not been good, and some of the creditors asked for a receiver.

—Einstein & Townsend have obtained attachments against James H. Bemis of Texarkana, Texas, for $16,148, and against the Bemis Lumber Company of the same place for $6,076, both in favor of the Southern National Bank on notes.

—Additional judgments for $1,910 were entered yesterday against the Oppenheimer Publishing and Printing Company, 546 Pearl Street, this city, and College Point, L. I., the largest being for $984, in favor of Philip Oppenheimer.

—The Sheriff yesterday took possession of the stock of Joseph Goldin, doing business as J. Goldin & Co., fur manufacturers, at 320 Mott Street, on a claim for $18 in favor of Morris Sheinman.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the office furniture, carpets, &c., of the Employers' State Fire Lloyds Association of 44 Cedar Street for about $375.

—Deficiency judgment for $5,488 was docketed yesterday against Philip Does in favor of the executors of the estate of Frances C. Mumford.

—John C. Bailey, real estate broker and agent, at 50 East Fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to David R. Todd without preference.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....900,000.
Real-Estate Department:
Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.
All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.
Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Thapson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
DIRECTORS.
William Babcock, Samuel D. Babcock,
Dumont Clarke, Gustav E. Kissel,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Luther Kountze,
William C. Dixon, Charlton T. Lewis,
David Dows, Lewis May,
Robert A. Granniss, Theodore Morford,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant,
James J. Hill, William W. Rickards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
George W. Young.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.
Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?
FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY
1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off of its policy holder's hands.
No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
0 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
CHEAP MONEY.
We have a large fund to loan on N. Y. City property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Low expenses.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.
Central Park Apartments.
Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.
For information as to rates and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 55th St. and 7th Av., 55 Liberty St., 167 WEST 81ST ST., 2 WEST 103D ST., NEW-YORK. 20 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

"Fireproof Apartments,"
WITH GRAND VIEW OF PARK AND RIVER.
THE EVELYN,
COLUMBUS AV. AND 78TH ST.
Engagements can now be made for Apartments of two to ten rooms, with or without kitchens, furnished if desired; restaurant on premises. Circular sent. C. K. BILL, Manager, 97 Cedar St.

ST. GEORGE APARTMENT HOUSE,
223-225 East 17th St.
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof; elevator, steam heat, hall service, etc.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—In the elegantly appointed, centrally located Cumberland Building, Broadway, 5th Av., and 22d St.; rent, $500 up, including heat, light, and service; elevator all night. Apply on premises, or to S. A. CRESSMAN, 1170 Broadway.

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT of eight rooms and bath to let in select neighborhood, with elevator, steam heat, and hall boys; rent, $900; cheaper apartments next door. Apply to Janitor, 73 East 54th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SMALL BACHELOR APARTMENT
576 FIFTH AVENUE.
(Opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to Janitor.

Unfurnished Rooms.
HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.— One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1, also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Real Estate Wanted.
A FIRST-CLASS SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE below 50th St.; central; will buy or rent. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
A LIGHT, HANDSOME SUITE OF OFFICES
KEMP BUILDING
Corner William and Cedar Sts.
Apply to Janitor on premises.
GENTLEMEN'S STABLE, West 15th St; room for five horses; box stall; excellent dwelling apartment; rent moderate.
S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St.

Tested a Pneumatic Mortar Carriage.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 21.—The Board of Ordnance at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds finished to-day the official firing tests from the Spiller pneumatic mortar carriage for a twelve-inch mortar.

The carriage, which can be traversed all round the circle, has been fired at every elevation up to 75 degrees. It takes up the recoil by compressed air, which is stored in a small receiver attached to the carriage, and can be fired for an indefinite period. Ten rounds, rapid firing, were made in 22 minutes 20 seconds with projectiles weighing each 800 pounds and 81 pounds of powder charge.

The carriage is designed by H. A. Spiller of Boston and built by I. P. Morris & Co. of Philadelphia for the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company, Washington.

Injured in a Trolley Smash-up.

HARTFORD, Conn, Aug. 21.—In a collision between two trolley cars of the Suburban line last night, near Farmington, Mrs. James M. Waterman of this city had her right arm broken, received a bad scalp wound, and was otherwise injured. Mrs. E. C. Bibelow was badly injured internally, Capt. E. A. Perry injured his left wrist, and several other passengers were badly shaken up. One car crashed into another, stalled through slipping the trolley on the iron open bridge crossing the Farmington River.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.
APARTMENT HOUSE,
615 Fifth Avenue,
Between 49th and 50th Sts.
FIRE-PROOF THROUGHOUT.
These recently finished apartments (42 feet on 5th av. by 100 deep) have every modern convenience. Having a PRIVATE ENTRANCE TO BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY A FIRE-PROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home, with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.
A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1 LORING, entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath. Apply on premises or J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.
DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.
A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.
128 West 86th St.; four story; 20 foot; elegantly decorated; estate leases; three years; rent, $2,000. Apply, at once, POWER, Columbus Av. corner 85th St.; office open Sundays and evenings.
ELEGANT 4-STORY 20-23 FOOT HOUSES, 180, 182 West 80th St.—Handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing, parquet floors; rent very reasonable. Inquire on premises.
4 EA